MES H. HILL, Maj. & A. A. General. 28 tf

ADMINESTRATRIX NOTICE. HE SUBSCRIBER, having qualified at September Term, A. D. 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions Hanover County, as Administratix upon the esmes Price, deceased, hereby notifies al persons said estate to come forward and settle immeand all persons having claims against said estate ned to present the same duly an heaticated within time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be read in bar of their recovery. C. K. PRICE, Admix

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. DUPLIN COUNTY.

f Flas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, A. D., 1864. verseld Grady and wife Elizabeth, William Bostick and wile Mary, and others, heirs at law of Catherine E. Kornegay, deceased.

ige W. Kornegay, Charlottte Finley and husband, herigh C. Chambers, John J. Chambers, William K. hambers, Richard A. Chambers, Civil Bedsote and husbard, Juna Earden and husband, Moses O. Hines, Molard, Hines and Sallie Hines.
Petition for a sale of slaves for division.

appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that all of defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of tate, it is therefore on motion ordered by the Court. n. and that unless they appear at the next term of urt, and answer the petition, the same will be taken o and heard ex parte as to them.

JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk. 304 1t-50 5t

ADM:NISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Term. A. D., 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quar-New Hanover County, as Administrator Richard J. Player, deceased, notifies all perog claims against the same to present them duly I within the time prescribed by law, otherwise will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

SAM'L PLAYER, Adm'r.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SEPT. 29, 1864.

Defences of Wilmington.—We have no idea saying anything under this head that can tend to

position of affairs in Virginia and in Georgia, much of | guine cotemporaries stoop to show us. head defence, much of the defence of places of high though not of prime importance must naturally devolve upon local resources. The enemy concentrates ad outnumbers us at cardinal points. We can hardly expect that troops in large numbers can or will be sent from these points to aid in the defence of menaced posts. It may be said that we are all entitled to protecion. That is frue-to all the protection the Confed erate G overpment can give us. But it would be folly The people at home—the States and the people-must, in emergencies, put their own shoulhas directly to the wheel. In the case of attack, they must raily promptly to the defence of the attacked point. Previous to attack they must be organized and prepared so to rally. And if this personal service be bligatory at the required time, so also is it a matter Let'igation that labor should be supplied to carry the forces whose province it may be to hold the ad-

We do not pretend to say what additional regular during the day. tree could be supplied for the defence of Wilmington the event of attack. We only reason from known lacts, when we say that our main dependence bight to be, and, we think, must be, upon the State and people of the State for men and labor. The skill of presence of a force to defend and support them. It is works around Petersburg that our retena of that city depends. It is upon Lee's army, Lit have a force to maintain our communications here d our works will be all-sufficient. Let the authoriand the people of the State stand ready to rally at We suppose it natural that we hould feel a somewhat special interest in the town live and where all our little property is locawell as its importance to the Confederacy.

that more is projected; but common sense will enable any one to see that lines extending to points thirty miles or more, distant-Caswell and Bald Head-can only be rendered perfectly secure by the assistance of a force which can be mound to the support of any menaced things in the field, taking public and well-known facts they were stampeded by the enemy's cavalry, who thus fall, it would be too late to indulge in regrets, for they could avail nothing; and it would be worse than folly it would be meanness—to cast the blame upon, the late of a force which could and should have deliver back the enemy. Our infantry founds. of a force which could be meanness—to cast the blame upon, the Confederate government for not doing what probably it with unsurpassed gallantry, repeatedly hurling back with unsurpassed gallantry, repeatedly hurling back

# Wilmington Iournal.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 6, 1864. VOL. 21.

The daying been ascertaized that traitors in our midst own personal proviess, and neither General attack otherwise than by being able to oppose force to Capt. R. N. Wilson, of Pegram's staff. Col. Patton force. We sa " any other man," since we know that s said to have fallen into the enemy's bands. to these Headquarters all persons in ringing this the safety of Wilmington is a matter dearer to General WHITING'S feelings than any mere personal feelings or official sensitiveness. Besides being a devoted Conted fight at Gainesville erate, General Whiting has his home in the State, and in the town, and thus presents an additional guarantee, were any such guarantee needed, that nothing that he can do will be wanting to contribute to a successfudefence; yea, even though another man should be placed is the lead, or should be clothed with the laurels which that defence would bring.

We are pleased to see that our able colemporary of the Raleigh Confederate feels confident in the power of engagement at Gainesville, will be fully verified when the State, if put forth, to defend Wilmington, or any other menaced point. The editor of the Confederate ful surprise on the part of the enemy, and to have rehas opportunities of knowing and judging that entitle sulted far more disastrously to us, than was at first suphis opinion, in this matter, to much weight. We trust posed. then that our State and Confederate au corities will work together harmonicasly, and that hereafter there may be only grounds for rejoicit gs and for mutual congratulations, and none for gloom and recrimination.

The Poles.

The last rising of this gallant people against the collessal power of Russia has been crushed. The star of Polish nationality has once more gone down in blood Indeed, the movement was physically hopeless from the reflection to be made in the said at three other public at the county of Duplin, and also in the Wilmington in the county of Duplin, and also in the Wilmington moral support of Europe, to be backed by material force. England remonstrated with Russia, and so perhaps did left alone, and the contest had then only one side—the attempted revolution, necessarily failing, become what UNDERSIGNED having daly qualified at Septem every unsuccessful revolution becomes, in the opinion of bring it away. the world, a rebellion.

Well, the result is not, and was not doubtful. What ABRAHAM would do, his ally the Autocrat of Russia has done. Confiscation, exile to Siberia, the knout and the scaffold have been the measures of justice meeted out by frightened tyranny to unsuccessful freedom.-The true Poles are again dispersed over the length and breadth of the globe.

Some time since a delegation passed through this town to Richmond, composed of leading Poles. We se information to the enemy; par object is simply to published their appeal, which was generally copied are upon the attention of our people some considera- through the courtesy of the press of the Confederate States. That the gentlemen composing this delegation The importance of this town and port to the State were acting in good fault, and were all that they repreand the Confederacy, has, we are pleased to see, been sented themselves, we were fully satisfied, else we should recognized at the South. Perhaps we are not quite so | not have vouched for their appeal as we did. We know well pleased to find that it has also been as fully recog- that they wished to have the way for their exhed breth- the command of Colonel Harris, of the seventy-fifth at the North, and that its capture has been urged | ren to find a home under the flag of the Confederacy. Ohio. og newspaper editors and newspaper correspondents, Their whole appeal was one to which we could respond and and prospered among us, and have since, some aid. We hardly saw how the thing could be accom-

and some less recently, gone off to the plished, and we hardly see it now; but still, if anybody nandino and Cedar Keys R. R., passing through under false pretences, and some as known else can see the way through the difficulty, we shall only Starke, making a detour to the left of Waldo, and affair of the Tallahassee has done much be so much the more gratified. We see that our cowhat was formerly perhaps only an opinion, temporaries are talking about a "Polish Contingent," in all the activity of a desire, inspired by hatred and some putting it at thirty thousand brave troops. Now. suspers'1 a. It has certainly increased the rigidness with all respect to our cotemporaries, the thing that puzzles us is, how these people are to get into the Con-The Confederacy wants men in the field at the points federacy. Poland has no shipping—the Confederacy Irimary importance, at what may be called "the has no shipping ;-our ports are blockaded. How are minent deadly breach." Lee wants men, Hood thirty thousand Polish warriors, with their impedementa wants men. Early wants men. While such is the to find their way in the Confederacy? Will our san-

> THE report of President Davis' speech at Macon. re-published by us yesterday from the Macon Telegraph, although no doubt made in good faith, bears no mark whatever of the President's tone or style. This we say a speech of his ourselves with more than usual care.-It may be, and no doubt is, intended to represent the speech he made, but we feel certain that it is in no way like the speech, and represents its ideas inadequately.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH DAY. Ninety-two shots have been fired at the city from last report to six o'clock Monday evening. The enemy contime to shell the city vigorously, the shots averaging about one every five manutes. Monday atternoon a the South and anchored outside the bar. About halfn and strengthen these physical engineering defences, past five o'clock in the afternoon, a body of men, supwhich in the hour of trial may add to the efficiency of posed to be Confederate prisoners, numbering several hundred, were marched under guard from the lower end of the island to the stockade pen between Gregg and

There was no change in the fleet .- Courser.

On Saturday morning early our citizens were arous ed by a heavy cannot ading on our left and centre, which upon enquiry we ascertained proceeded entirely from the enemy's batteries. We did not reply, so the enemy chaincer may be exhausted upon the erection of had the pleasure for once to wasting a very large amount imilications, but fortifications avail little without the of ammunition without witnessing a similar piece of folly on our part.

The railroad train which now rules every evening from the old City Point track around to the Yellow lavern on the Weldon railroad, can be heard very dis tinetly in the city. Our Whitworth guns continue to give this new enterprise a broadside at every opportu-

On our extreme right, the enemy have made no new first bugie-note that sound the alarm, and not only movement lately. They seem to be content to remain the most important port of the State is saved, but the as they are. Here it is, that a movement in the directerior as well, escapes dangers, humiliations and sub- tion of the South-Side railroad has been expected for scarions which must follow in the wake of a hestile some time past, and there it is that they would be likely to meet with about as warm a reception as has been xtended to t bese invited visitors.

Heavy firing was heard all day yesterday at intervals of five or ten minutes, in the direction of James River. It is supposed to have proceeded from our batteries, which were doubtless playing upon the canal diggers at Dutch Gap. Maj. Gen. Butler is said to have boast-It is supposed to have proceeded from our batteries, Personne to the State and to the general security of the ed that he would dig the cannal, if it cost his governpeople of the State in their persons and property, as ment one thousand lives, and we suppose he continues to persevere in the hazardous undertaking. It must be borne in mind, however, that he also once boasted that We know that much has been done in the way of for. he would take Drewry's Bluff. Gen. Beauregard obliving the river approach, and also that other means jected, and he abandoned the idea. A little more grape desence have not been neglected, and we also know and canister may induce the distinguished sen of Mars to abandon the Dutch Gap project.

Petersburg Express 25th inst,

The Fight on Monday. Our defeat in the fight near Winchester last Monday is said by the Lynchburg Republican to be due entirely point. From what has been said about the position of cavalry holding the Martinsburg turnpike, from which as a guide, we may easily understand-not what we got into our rear and entered Winchester. A division can or will get—but what it is reasonable that we of infantry had to be withdrawn from the front to drive should expect, in the emergency of an attack. The them off, and while doing this successfully, other portions of the line were exposed, and a retreat of the whole commander here may find it a matter of necessity as became necessary. The retreat was made in good order, well as of duty to call upon, and to depend upon the without hurry or confusion, and only to a point about the battle field, the enemy not pursuing, where a new

fecting what no man could effect. Napoleon Bona- The battle raged from daylight until nearly night with as far as the Yankees are concerned—such stealings and PARTE bimself never defeated an army by his unabated fury, and but for the unfortunate circumstance such extra vagazcies you never saw. About three weeks we have mentioned, victory would have been ours. Whiting or any other man could be expected to repel names of Col. George Patton and Gen. Wharton and In addition to those reported wounded we hear the

From Florida.

The following is the Yankee account of the recent

A Surprise by the Enemy-Our Force Repulsed-Oasualties or on Sides-Nearly Two Hundred Men Killed, Wounded and Prisoners.

Though first reports and rumors of disaster, derived from men who have escaped, rarely, if ever, economise the truth but more frequently receive a sombre shading from the vivid imaginations of fortunate survivors : vet we fear that the rumor (which reached us on Saturday morning last) of quite a serious loss on our side in the the official reports come in.

The whole affeir seems to have been quite a success-

THE CASUALTIES ON BOTH SIDES.

The enemy report that they have captured one captain, two lieutenants and from one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty men. They give their own casualties in the action, at two killed and five wounded .-Ours are reported by them as follows: 75th Ohio, killed, three enlisted men; wounded, four officers and fourteen men. 4 h Massachusetts Cavalry, killed, two; wounded, thirteen. 3d R. I. Artillery, one man kill-

All our wounded, except three, are in the hands of

• They also succeeded in capturing the twelve pound howitzer belonging to the 3d R. I. Artillery. The piece was successfully taken from the field, but subse-France and Austria, but that was all. Poland was quently had to be abandoned at a distance of two miles from the town in consequence of the horses giving out. The horses attached to the caisson were all killed but one, and he was wounded, so that it was impossible to

> THE FORCE OF THE ENEMY Consisted of three companies of the 2d Florida cavalry, a force from McCormick's command on the St. Mary's, and the local militia from all the adjacent country; they had three pieces (f artillery and numbered in all not less than from one thousand to twelve hundred men, the majority of whom, however, being militia of what is known in the enemy's country as the all the old men and boys from the ages of fourteen to sixty, recently called into the State service by the last resort proclamation of the Governor of the State.

> OUR FORCES Consisted of one hundred and eighty-five men from the seventy fifth Ohio. Sixty-seven men of the 2d Battalion of the fourth

Massachusetts cavalry. Fifteen men of the 3d R. I. artillery, with one 2 rounder howitzer, making, in the aggre te, two hundred and sixty-seven men and one gun, all under

THE ROUTE TAKEN.

miles from Baldwin, when this detachment left the main force under Col. Noble, along the line of the Feragain crossing the R. R. near Gainesville, which town bey entered with trifling opposition, driving before them and through the place a picket guard of the enemy numbering some twenty men. We had quiet possession of the place, and pickets were duly posted about the environs. The men had unsaddled and were feeding their horses when the officer of the pickets rode

A SURPRISE BY THE ENEMY.

The enemy had concentrated quite a force at Waldo where they expected to meet us with a warm reception. Having however avoided an engagement there, by passing around instead of through the place, the disappointed enemy followed in our wake until our entry into Gainesville, when having ambushed his force in the thickly woode and about the town, he succeeded in effecting a complete, and to us disastrous surprise. That officers and men of the cavalry succeeded in getting ato line of battle and the artillery men got their piece after having heard him many times; and once reported | in to position and opened fire before the whole force of the enemy closed in upon them. The contest against such tearful odds was from the first considered hopeless, though it was maintained with determined opposition for about an hour and a half before the final order to retreat and save themselves was given. Our men then scattered each for himself, seeking safety as best be could, closely pursued by the inturiated enemy, who saw in their unfortunate position the long coveted opportunity to wreak summary vengeance upon a varquished foe. They were unscrupplous in availing themselves of this chance thus offered them, even the women, says our informant, "tought like devils," and shamefully used large side-wheel transport crowded with men came from epithets remarkable for intensity rather than elegance in their chorts to incite their soldiery to deeds of sav-

Was effected by the men scattered in small squads of the island to the stockade pen between Gregg and here and there, seeking to make the best of their way Wagner. Firing was heard in the direction of Stone to the frie. It's shelter of the dense swamps and thickets in the vicinity whence, under cover of night, they might pursue their course unmolested to our camps at

FROM THE EAST TENNESSEE FRONT.

From the Bristol Gazette of Thursday last, Septemer 23, we learn that the week previous had been one of comparative quiet in that section. The enemy have made no demonstrations east of Greenville. A regiment come to that place but returned the same day.

Some change has taken place in the forces. The 10th Michigan has gone to Strawberry Plains. The 18th Kentucky cavalry, from Cumberland Gap, has taken its

But one regiment of negroes and a few whites compose the garrison at Knoxville.

The enemy's rule in East Tennesse is becoming more despotic daily. Many of the most influential Southern men are being arrested and hurried off to Knoxville. Col. A. C. Watkins and Dr. C. Harriss, are reported as having been released and sent home. Mr. O. P. Rogers and family, and Mrs. Capt. Wallace from Maryville, were sent out to our lines on the 18th inst. They represent the condition of affairs as horrible in the ex-

Taking into consideration the great change that has apparently come over the troops in this Department, for he better, there is some hope that the enemy's domination will be somewhat limited in the fixt few days .-We are gratified to know that 1,500 well mounted recruits from Middle Tennessee together with 1,000 regulars, under a gallant leader have come to our lines he present week, which speaks much for the devotion of the people inside the enemy's lines for our cause.-We dare say that, if our armies could occupy Tennessee and Kentucky, that 50,000 men would flock to our standard. Even the reoccupation of East Tennessee would be but an opening for recruits from Middle Ten that some step will soon be taken to redeem this country if for no other purpose than above aliuded to. Our whole army rejoices over the promotion of Col.

Life in New Orleans,

A lady in New Orleans thus writes to a friend in Dixle

months, to administer to the wants of our prisoners; and, until lately, we have been allowed to visit the prisone, but State and upon all classes of her people to come for—
ward for the determs of their soil and the life of Winchester and two miles from how the officer in charge informed us that we are entirely ting into common use, it will greatly relieve the demand the battle field, the enemy not pursuing, where a new too strong in our Southern feelings, and make no by stately for meat, which is, or appears to be, scarca. ward for the defence of their soil and their last port.—
If, through any failure or lukewarmness, the place should when Gen. Early tell back to Fisher's Hill. There the battle med, the enemy not pursuing, where a new line of battle was formed and held until late all night, when Gen. Early tell back to Fisher's Hill. There the battle med, the enemy not pursuing, where a new line appears has been selling at \$15 to and against the United States Government, and we cannot be allowed to visit the prisoners and talk nothing but treating the prisoners are prisoners.

SCENES AMONG THE HAUTTON could not do; or upon the commander here for not ef- fierce charges of the enemy with terrible slaughter.—

ago there was a grand negro ball given—and would you believe it? Maj. Gen. Backs and lady, Gen. Bickles, the Mayor and she traitor Mr. Darrell, were present.—General Banks led off the first dance with a American citizen of African descent,' and had lady did the same. What do you think of that? This is not mere rumor, for a full account of it was

published in the negro raper called the Union. I have tried very hard to procure a copy to send you, that you might have it re-published in the Richmond papers, but there is not one to be had. It is as good as a play to see the airs and graces of the female contrabands on the street most of them dressed up in their mistresses' stolen ward-robes. But the most humiliating sight is the negro sol-diers, that makes my blood boil. Occasionally presented are brought in guarded by them ; when such is the case, they take pleasure to parade them through all the public streets. It is rumored that all the white soldiers are to be sent away, and the city to be guarded by negroes. Then i

shall never go out, for I should certainly get into couble. A GALA DAY AMONG THE CONFEDERATE LADIES. Last Thursday we had the pleasure of seeing off som nine hundred prisoners—eighty officers and the rest privates. They went to the mouth of Red Eiver to be exchanged, as they all belonged to the Trans Mississippi Lepartment. You have no idea how happy they were, for they had been in a state of uncertainty for over a month, expecting to leave every day. We still have about two hundred here, belonging to this side of the river. It made them sad to see their fellow-prisoners leave, and they have to remain. As all the officers were paroled before leaving to remain. As all the officers were paroled before leaving the prison, they went to the boat unguarded, so, of course, we had the privilege of walking with them. I tell you I was proud to be on Canal street, having as an escort an officer in full Confederate uniform. They were nearly all accompanied by a lady. You should have seen the Yankees look as they passed us. I tell you I held my head higher than ever.—Richmond Whig.

Our Prospects in Georgia.

Notwithstanding the fall of Atlanta, the tone of the Georgia press continues buoyant, and even sanguine. The Columbus Sun says :

General Forrest has been promoted to the rank of Lieuten ant General of Cavelry, and placed in chief commend of the cavalry forces of the Army of Tennessee. Wheelef who has so effectually "played out," has been transferred to North Mississippi—a measure that was urged upon the President long before Johnston's removal.

The ten days' truck over, we may look out for something

"stirring.'. It is understood to have been Johaston's poli-cy to permit Sherman to cross the Atlanta and West Point Road at any time he might elect to do, and even to strike the Macon Road at Jonesboro', should be desire it, and then cut him of from his communications, and go upon the principle that "a plaster on the back is good for a pain it the stomach." The campaign of Hood, like that of Gran from the company of noon, like that of Grant around Rickmond, is understood to be a close imits on of that of his predecessor. The one originated with McClellan, the other with Johnston. It is hoped that Hood will be a little more successful than those who have from time o time undertaken the execution of the only rational pla:

for the capture of Richmond.

We might give the reader some interesting particulars of
the "situation"—doubtless already known to many—but 'new issue." which consists of the old home guard, and all the old men and boys from the ages of fourteen to plans of our leaders. We believe, however, that nothing short of an inexcusable blunder in the execution of plans. now adopted, will prevent the destruction of Sherman' army. Patience!

The Griffia Rebe speaks out still more unequivocally: It is not likely that the idea ever occurred to Sherman that the army which had so long retreated before him, from Dalton to Atlanta would dare to assume the offensive and open a new campaign so d flerent from any that ha preceded it, that all his well laid plans would be confused and overthrown, and he be compelled to be guided by " that enemy as heretofore. Yet the strange event may post slbly occur. It is certain that the army of Tennessee will not long stand on the defensive, and that it will soon, if has not already, be found making a movement which will set all former calculations at cessance. This movement of his army from Atlanta, and prevent the march of any a brilliant, a stirring campaign, pregnant with great eventa, is even now in progress, and from it much of advantage is hoped and expected for the Confederate cause.

Providence but smiles upon the plans now being so vist orously put into execution, the aspect of war will soon by entirely changed, and hostilities be far removed from their present field. Under these circumstances Atlanta will prove a worthless prize.

BIR GUY CARLETON AND THE BABOON CON TRASTED. Mobile Tribune.—During the revolutionary war, the Provincial Legislature of New Jersey passed law declaring all citizens of that Province traitors who adhered to the British crown. So soon as Sir Guy came over and assumed command of the British forces, he addressed a letter to Gen. Washington, dated Headquarters, New York, 20th Jane, 1782, (vid. 2 vol., Washington's Writings, by Sparks, page 537,) of which the following is a verbatim extract.

"Blk: I am to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of

the 10th of June, with the two enclosures, containing the report of Chief Justice Brearly, concerning the capture and detention of Hatfield and Badgely, of New Josep, and extracts of letters from your excellency to Lieutenant Ger eral Bobertson, and from Governor Livingston to you.

Before I received your letter, I had written to Governor Livingston concerning the detention of these men, also of two others, who I am informed are lately condemn ed in New Jersey, upon some high treason, to suffer death and even the day of their execution appointed. To this etter I have as yet received no answer : but I trust it w with or without the formalties of law, are measure

of the most fatal extremity. In a civil war between people of the one empire, there can, during the contest, be no treason at all; or each party assuming the other traitors, shall be able by the same or different laws, some made even during the very contest, to effect more carnage than by the sword, producing the most hog-rid refinements of ill, under the disguise of law; and one law no doubt is or can be made as sharp as another, and hief justices may be found on both sides equally sanguing If Sir Guy Carleton were living, what would he eay of the

baboon, who styles the Confederate States and the people thereof "traitors" and "rebels." Is it among the decrees and counsels of the Most High God that such a fool as Abe Lincoln is to subjugate and reduce to slavery and beggary the people of these Confederate states? The very though s a reproach to the Almighty.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.—We have (says the Macon Telegraph) a pretty reliable report of the result of the informal deputation to Gov. Brown to invite him to a peace conference with Gen. Sterman. The latter had this project much at heart, and sent as his messenger a gentleman well known, of high social position in Georgia, to whom he tendered written credentials, desired. He professed great un willingness to penetrate further into Georgia, and inflict the same devastation and misery which were sown broadcast in his rear. He sent an invitation to Gov. Brown and other prominent gentlemen to come and talk the matter over with bim and see if some scheme could not be devised to withdraw Georgia from the war, and save her people from further suffering. He would like, if Gov. Brown desired it, that the latter should ride over the State road to Chattanooga, see "the condition of his people in the rear, and realize the strong claims upon his sympathy it presented." The reply of Gov. Brown, we understand, was very much to this effect : Tell Gen. Sherman that I understand him to be only a general of one of the Federal armics, while I am merely a Governor of one of the Confederate States. I don't see how w can negotiate; or, if we should undertake it, how our negotiations can lead to any practical results."

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM ATLANTA.-The Me con Confederate reports: A gentleman well known i this section of Georgia, lelt Atlanta Saturday at 1! o'clock. He reports that no trains arrived there on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, up to the time he left. The Federal army were without a supply of meatwere entirely out of flour, but had plenty of hard tock, They had no corn or forage, and their draft unimals and cavalry stock were " perishing by hundreds." This is undoubtedly true. He heard the testimony of the Fed eral officers, in conversation between themselves, to the fact, in these words. The stock he himself saw was in nessee, Kentucky and Indians. We flatter ourselves an extremely wretched condition. The enemy never sent out a foraging expedition of less than a brigade .-We believe these statements to be entirely correct .-Bazil Dake to the rank of Brigadier General. He replunder, and many of the people had fared badly. He himself had lost all of a valuable library. ceived the appointment last Saturday. He certainly

SORGHUM MOLASSES .- This article, which sold here two or three months ago at \$50 a gallon, fell in prospect of the abundant new crop, to \$20; and since the new commenced coming to market, it has sold as low as \$-. There will be so vast a quantity made that we doubt not it will fall still lower. We trust so, for, get

In Raleigh, new molasses has been selling at \$15 to expected to fail lower. At Charlotte, Molasses has sold at \$10 and Bacon at \$3.

Payetteville Observer.

TELEGRAPHIC REPERTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Morthern

District of Georgia.

FROM THE VIBGINIA VALLEY. CHARLOTTSVILLE, Sept. 27th, 1864.

The fight near Port Republic on Monday last, was an engagement between our cavalry and that of the enemy's. -They came over the river and were driven back 3 miles by

our cavalry, across the river. The enemy's cavalry entered Staunton about six P. M., on Monday. A furce passed at Waynesbo- ning to end. ro' about nine o'clock this morning and went back about one mile from town. No damage had been done up to 4 o'clock. P. M. Smake was seen in that direction, and it is supposed they are burning the Railroad back between

Christian's Creek and Stanton. No fighting up to 4 o'clock this evening. No serious anxiety is felt here.

LATER FROM THE VALLEY.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., Sept. 28th, 1864. It is difficult to get at the precise facts,—both armies in the Valley bave moved-Early following the enemy. It is reported that he will attack them to-day at Mount Sidney. It is reported that we whipped the enemy yesterday at Wires Cave. The enemy's cavalry is on a raid. Their whereabouts is not known.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Sept. 28th, 1864. New York papers of Monday have been received. The

war news is unimportant. At last accounts Sheridan was still in pursuit of Early. Dennison has not yet accepted the position of Post Mas-

A Democratic meeting in Lincoln County, Missouri, was broken up by soldiers. One man was killed and three wounded.

Winter Davis, of Maryland, has taken the stump for regiments of certain numbers, and always kept upon a Lincoln.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Sept. 28th, 1864. European advices to the 12th inst. have been received. The British press were discussing Yankee politics generally; favoring or predicting the election of McClellan. The city of Nankin has been taken by the Chinese impe

The Prince and Princess of Wales are receiving enthusiastic demonstrations in Denmark. They will visit Sweden as individuals and States, it is incumbent upon us to and St. Petersburg.

The marriage of the Banker, Erlanges, to Miss Slidell, caused considerable sensation in Paris. Cottou in Liverpool was firmer.

FROM THE VALLEY.

CHALOTTESVILLE, Sept. 28th, 1864. No tidings of the enemy's cavalry. Firing has been heard to-day by persons at Greenwood depot. The enemy have a brigade, it is believed, at Waynestoro. All accounts affirm that one of our divisions ambuscaded and de- known as the war footing. Si vis pacem para bellum. stroyed a brigade of the enemy near Swift Run Gap on Whatever may be the result of the Presidential elec-Monday. Nothing further from the fight of yesterday at | tion, let us prepare for war; let us abandon everything edly better. It is conjectured that both armies are near Mount Sidney.

FROM NORTHERN VIEGINIA. CHARLOTTSVILLE, VA., Sept. 29th, 1864.

Our cavalry whipped the enemy's cavalry yesterday, this side of Waynesboro', and drove them several miles. The enemy are said to be near Staunton. Their cavalry has left Waynesboro'.

The rumor that the enemy's cavalry was on a raid was probably without truth. The ambuscading by us of a brigade of the enemy's cavalry near Swift Run Gap on Monday is confirmed.

VANKERS LEFT STAUNTON. CHABLOTTESVILLE, Va., Sept. 29th, 1864.

The enemy have left Staunton, but we cannot ascertain twelve hundred and fifty, rank and file, to a regiment. what direction they took.

FROM PETERSBURG-135 YANKEES SEIFTING TROOPS TO THE NORTH SIDE OF JAMES RIVER,

Last night between 9 and 10 o'clock, there was heavy | the former. cannonading and musketry firing on our centre and part of

without any seeming object. The enemy for several days past has been busy shifting and l'esprit du corps more perfect and enthusiastic in troop s to the North side of James River. This morning of our works near Chaffia's Bluff, and appeared in consid-

the enemy obtained possession of Fort Harrison, a salient erable force on the Darbytown, New Market and Osborne Roads. There has been skirmishing on these Roads all

This morning the enemy drove in our cavalry pickets on Vaughan Road, believed to be only a reconneisance to ascertain our force and position as that point. .

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Eapt. 29th, 1864. The enemy in heavy force moved against our outer line of entrenchments north & east of Chaffin's Bluff this morning. They took possession of a salient called Fort harri-

An official dispatch dated + o'clock, says that the attack on Fort Gilmer, about 6 miles below Richmond, was reput | sabre and pistol. The horse detail is the fruitful source sed handsomely.

All quiet at the front since 3 P. M. GLORIOUS NEWS FROM GENERAL FORREST'S COM-

MAND!-ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY! SULPHUR EPRINGS. ALA.,

NINE MILES NORTH OF ATHENS, PEPT. 25TH, VIA CHARCEE 2:th-via McBile 28th. The invincible and unconquerable Forrest has achieved another victory. The garrison here, consisting of two block-houses, and considered the strongest on the Road from Decatur to Nashville, has been stormed and captured after thre; hours' severe fighting. Over eight hundred prisoners have been captured, including one Lt. Col., two

FROM HOOD'S ARMY-VISIT OF PRESIDENT DAVIS -YANKELS DISPATCHED TO MEET FORREST-

Majors, ten Captains, and twenty-two Lieutenants; -also,

thece hundred horses, two pieces of artillery, and a large

amount of stores of every description. The country may

expect to hear of other victories in a few days.

GRIFFIN, Ga., Sept. 29th, 1864. Nothing remarkable has occurred in Gen. Hood's army or several days, except the visit of President Davis. He arrived there on Monday and reviewed the troops on Tuesday. He was received by the men with great applause. and made them a speech. Gen. Hood also made a speech, saying that he would in a few days lead the army to battle. and to victory.

The Yankees are very uneasy about the operations of Gen. Forrest. They say that he has twenty-five thousand men. Two divisions of the fourth corps have been depatched from Atlanta, and sent beyond the Tennessee to fight him. His name is a perfect terror to them. They seem to Our informant also said that it was impossible for the have no hope of keeping their communicatica open, or lit-Federal cincers to protect the exiled population from the bope of whipping him. They have no cavalry at all to do anything with Forrest.

Northern papers of the 24th have been received. The Western journals are silent about Forrest.

Fremont and Cochran have withdrawn in favor of Lin-

Johnson has issue I orders effectually preventing McClallas from having a ticket in Tennemee. There is great rejoicing over the North at the state of effairs. They claim for Sheridan the greatest victory of

> PROM GEORGIA. GRIFFIN, Bept. 29, 1864.

One hundred and fifty Yankee officers and four hundre and odd Confederate privates, and ten Surgeo: a, were exchanged at Rough and Ready resterday. Gen. Stoneman and Staff arrived at Jonesboro'

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every in

THREE OF ADVERTURE.

Special Motions will be charged \$4 per square for each and every insertion,

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are pharged as advertisements.

ar No advertisement, reflecting upon private character

CAR, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, beadmitted.

and will be exchanged te-morrow, which will conclude the business of special exchanger The Yankee exchange officers were very reserved about

Everybody has left Atlanta except a few machanics wh

have gone to work for the Yankees.

Up to last night Sherman had made no mo

PROM NEW ORLEANS JACKSON, MISS., Sept. 27th, via MOBILE. New Orleans papers of the 24th instant have been re-

ceived. Banks has been superceded by Hurlbut, late of Kampbis. and has gone North. Before leaving he published a five column letter in the Era. It was full of les from begin-

The Louisiana steamer Colesus, on the Onio river, was captured by fourteen Confederate prisoners on board, who killed three and paroled the others, and escaped with

The Missouri campaign is said to be under Magruder, Shelby, Price and I bbyns. A dispatch from Cairo says

they are near Cape Girardeau. The iron c'ad gunboat Antelopestruck a snag six miles

below New Orelans last Friday and sunk; she carried six The steamer Saratoga was fired into on Wednesday near-

ly opposite baton Rouge by Confederate batteries : damage not known. A negro was shot in Vicks burg on the 16th for desertion

from the army. Camby has issued an order seizing all cotton sold by the Confederate government to foreigners, and delivered on the Mississippi river.

From the Richmond Enquirer. The present military status demands not only the most carnest effort to recruit the army, but also imperatively calls for a thorough and complete reorganization of the army. Between Lincoln and McClellan there is no prospect for peace—the war must continue under either candidate. If McClellan should be elected. we shall, in all probability, witness the reformation of the United States army into a regular army, with good war footiag. The Confederacy must reorganization its army, and abandoning the Provisional organization consolidate the regiments and reorganize the army us a regular army. The teeming millions of France and Russia could not support an army organized as the present Provisional army. Its samework is so large that the effort to keep it together necessarily makes

skeletons of companies, regiments, brigades and divisions. The frame must be reduced to suit the fining n. There are too many old battle worn regiments, and, as we are not fighting for glo y, out for existence consolidate these now work-down r giments. It is now more than ever necassary to bushead our resources; we cannot any longer afford to preserve organ zations because of the glory they have won; our safety demands that this sacrifice be made, and men who have won this noble reputation will freely lay this sacrifice upon the altar of their country. Our necessities now require a compact regular army, counting no more regiments for a State than that State can maintain, by annual accession, at the standard of numbers to be that retards our action, and closing up the ranks, prepare to meet the increased army of the enemy, not with numbers, but with increased efficiency.

There is no practical difficulty in this reorganization; but it will encounter much opposition. It will not take one musket from the army, though it will turn out some officers. The excess of officers is an element of weakness. A regiment of two hundred muskets has just as many officers as one of one thousand men, while a brigade of four regiments of two hundred men each has about one hundred and fifty officers; a brigade of four thousand maskets would require no more officers. The expense of the Provisional organization is enormous, while its efficiency is much less than that of a

regular army. Adopting one hundred and twenty-five rank and file. to an infantry company as its war footing will give This number can be maintained by conscription, and the efficiency of the regiment always preserved. It will take four of the depleted regiments to make this rull .egiment, and the one full regiment is worth more in action and more upon picket than the four skeletone, while the latter have over one hundred-officers more than

Desertions are more frequent from weak and puny orour right; nothing more, however, than a discharge of gups ganizations than from those of full ranks; duties are more arduous in weak than in strong regiments; morale

fall than in depleted regiments. The only objection that can be raised to a reorganization will come from the number of officers that must go out of commission. Shall this objection be permitted to defeat the great results that would come from reorganization? We believe that many of the officers will see the necessity and with their usual patriotism

acquiesce for the good of the cause. The cavalry requires a thorough reorganization .-The fundamental evil that vitiates this arm of the service is the law requiring the soldier to provide himself with a horse. In no other army is such an anamoly to te found. Its effects are all injurious, and has not one benefit to redeem it. If the privates can find horses, the government can also. If the eavalryman will take care of his private horse, he can be made to be equally careful of the government horse. The curry come and brush are as much weapons of the cavairyman as the of the enormous number of absentees from the cavairy service. These horse details present the premium of a furlough to a ...me-sick man that induces him not to take care of his horse. The loss of a horse filling on the cavalryman makes him less efficient as a soldier, than he would be if 'he government owned the horse. The evil is gross and giaring, and has not one reason to recommend its continuance. The same reorganization required for the infantry is demanded for the cavalry. One regiment of eight hundred and fifty rank and fite, trained, armed and equipped as cavalry, would be worth more than two brigades, as at present organized .-I wenty five per cent. of a regiment of cavalry is now required to hold the horses of the balance who fight on foot. The cavalry has degenerated into mounted infancy, and never will be cavalry under the Provisional organization. The character of the fighting done by the cavalry has resulted more from the discovered inefficiency of that arm of the service, than from any character of the country in which they have operated. To establish by law a certain number of cavalry regiments -to be armed, trained, equipped and fought as cavalry -whose number should be kept up to the war footing, and whose horses should be furnished by the government, would decrease the amount of cavalry, but great-

ly increase its efficiency. This subject or army reorganization is one that demands the most earnest attention. We shall continue to refer to it, and endeavor to keep the master before the country. We invite the attention of the army to this matter. We are prepared to meet with much op position, but we believe the importance of the subject will bear down all opposition, and that the Provisional organization has worn out and will be replaced by a regular army, compact in organization, efficient in deil! and improved every way.

THE LATE GEN. GOODWIN. Brig Gen. Archibald C. Goodwin, who fell in battle near Winchester on Monday last, was a native of Nansemond county, Va. He was in Conformia at the begining of the war, but left for his native State, immediate-

ly upon her secession, and offered his services to the country. He was assigned to the command of the military prison at Salisbury, N. C., and afterwards had charge of the prison in Richmond. Seceiving the appointment of provost-marshal of Richmond, he discharged the arduous daties of the position with much credit, but resigned and returned to Salisbury and raised the war, and that Lincoln will get his levy of five bundred the fifty seventh North Carolina regiment, of which he was appointed Unionel. He led his command through many hard fought battles, and was finally wounded and taken prisoner. Soon after his exchange he was made a Brigadier, and at once returned to the field, where he had been actively and ardnovely engaged up to the time

of his death. He was in the very meridian of life, having just attained to his thirty-sixth year. Petersburg Express.

CUNFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., THUBSDAY, OCT. 6, 1864.

non-appearance of our usual quantity of editorial matter for the past two days. But we hope to be able to the earlier days of our preparations for the defence of make up at an early day for all apparent short com, Charleston.

proverbial remark that "Republics are ungrateful."-Perhaps they are no more ungrateful than any other governments. Leaving that question open, however, a republic acts ungratefully, it acts unwisely. The feeling of attachment to the government—the stimulus that prompt recognition of service alone can giveought never to be wanting in any wisely administered government. The highest of all earthly incentives to action is a sense of duty, and few are without some such mense, but still fewer are absolutely or chiefly controlled by it. Men's motives are mixed, and so are their actions, being based upon such mixed motives. Let us take things as we find them.

When any man, from a pure sense of duty, does an action worthy of remembrance, that action should not | were allowed us -- a great parade of demonstrations was only have its meed of praise, its due and proper recognition, but it ought to have its just reward, not simply as an act of justice to the person doing the action, but and directing the defence of Morris' Island about those as a stimulus to others to imitate the example thus held two exposed points the Mills House and the Charleston and if it were so the same result would occur in one up for imitation.

We take the liberty of alluding to a matter of this kind even at the risk of incurring the displeasure of the party to whom we refer, and who, we really believe, would almost as soon submit to a moderate whipping as a newspaper puff, or what might appear as such this, however, is nothing of the kind.

The Steamer Lynx, leaving this port a few nights since, intending for Bermuda, was attacked by the enemy's blockading fleet, fired into and forced to be beached, to prevent her sinking. We have no doubt but that her captain and all her officers acted bravely and | that sand works could be made practically proof well. What we do mean to remark upon now, however. is the fact that Mr. Gordon, the purser, (himself an accomplished seaman) had in charge fifty thousand dollars of government specie, and a large amount of bonds, both on government and private account; that he saved these by his individual exertions, sacrificing his own interest to do so, sing everything he himself had on board, and getting to town with only the clothes he happened to have on his back.

It may be said that Captain Gordon did only his duty. Perhaps this may be abstractly right, but we think that where the question is one of property, and a man, an exile from his home, now in the hands of the enemy, prefers the public interest to his own, losing what he can ill afford to lose, in order that the Confederacy may go harmless, some recognition, is surely due. At any rate the authorities who may wish to employ men in whom trust can be reposed, ought not to forget where one such man, at least, can be found. One who has given proof of his qualifications.

There now, if Captain Gordon wants to get displeased with us for "putting him in the paper," he can do so, but pleased, or displeas d, the thing is done—the

at half-post four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Octo- usent employed to procure labor? ber 1st. 1864, the corpse of Mrs. Rese A. Greenhow, a well known and, we may add, a devoted Confederate as well as the lighting tools of a solder? We say con lady, just returned from Europe, is laid out in the lideally they have not, unless under the persicous ex-Chapel of General Hospital No. 4. All the respect ample and influence of incompetent officers, or a mista of November, it will be ours forevermore; for the due to Mrs. Greenhow's position and character is, no exclusively and needlessly, branded other lab r as dedoubt, paid to her remains by the ladies of the Soldier's grading. Servile and bireling labor we know is indis-Aid Society, and, indeed, we may say, by the ladies

Up to the time of writing we have obtained few parmorning, the s'eamship Condor, in endeavoring to and dignity to every labor, os to set an example of la come in over the New Inlet Bar, got aground, and that bor to their commends. a boat from her gor swamped upon the "rip" and that We have not harned that any other of the passengers on the boat perished. Perhaps we may

ton, and, with the usual perversity of the clerk of the weather, the forepart of the day was raine in the extreme. There were real'y "moving incidents by flood and field." for it poured down in regular torrents. People got along move this week. Considering the amount of grumbling there was in advance, we have seen very little fuss in the moving. We are not any more devout than we ought to be, but we do feel thankful that these annual fore the attack on it, if all charged with its defence had movings are not among the ills of life to which we are appreciated and applied the mechanical resources of mod-

THE associate having some business matters to attend to in Sumter, S. C., be left here on last Thursday now to our great advantage. morning, and returned home yesterday morning. We found the crops, so far as we could learn, as being exin being dry enough for housing. The potatoe crop is also excellent, as also the Sorghum. Of the latter a large quantity has been made, and is now being prepared for use. From all we could karn the price of Syrup must materially may be assumed at \$15 to \$20 per sack. But as an acre of the price of Syrup must materially may be assumed at \$15 to \$20 per sack. fall. Some think it will be down to \$5 per gallon—

a. renumerating price. The production of this grain, the Upon the whole we think we are safe in saying, from lina, that the crops generally were never better, and

more land cultivated than ever before. Bacon and other meats are generally scarce and very high.—Daily Journal, 5th.

WHAT THE WAR HAS DONE.—The Macon "Confederate" thus philosophises on the evils of the war : This war has developed the accursed depravity of human nature. In the South it has upmasked the walk in the sphere of the pure, the beautiful, the inno- complete success in old and inveterate cases, where indito mantle the deeds of the midnight robber and as- It is equally as useful as a preventive. It will injure Bassin. It has fired the breast of thousands with none, and only requires a trial. the spirit of the first born "Cain," prompting them to slay without cause and to murder without provocation. It has induced vice to brand virtue with its own sname, without the least semblance of truth. It has given sin a two fold sway over the passions of men, has autoosened the hinges of society, and let forth the

Sawnee, and all other important trioutaries within our rival of her husband, who had been taken prisoner at own lines, and, so far as we can learn, upon the great the time be was supposed to have been killed. article of the St. John's. We were, however, set somewhat agog last Finday by intelligence that the enemy A lew days after the singular re-appearance of Mr. were advancing in fire towards Gainesville, and were R ......, a lady arrived from Virgin a, and claimed the within thirty six miles of that place-from Green Cove corpse buried in the garden as that of her husband, who parcied that the force of the enemy had returned, not, companying the corpse b ck to Virginia for interment poted. Reliable information states that about three regiment, and instead of the Georgia lady's husband thousand negro troops are at Green Cove, and three being killed, and the other taken prisoner, as was supbunded white posed, it was just the reverse.

airendy established.

From the Charleston Courier.

Every shell that comes bissing and whizzing and whistling and hurtling into and towards our city o nemorable siege and defence, speaks in almost articutate tones a lesson and a warning which should be An Apology seems to be due to our patrons for the applied and he ded. It speaks a lesson of work, work work, the great want of our generals and engineers in

We have used and applied tolerably well the resources of regular warfare as laid down in the books, so far WE HARDLY KNOW whether there is any truth in the as we rould command them-and we have shown specimens of fighting men far beyond the precedents of the books-good, determined men, whose resolute spirit and courage have supplied, or corrected many errors or deects of Generals or engineering plans. We have no, we think we may truly say that whenever or wherever however, fully and adequately used the spade, and the hoe, and the shovel, and the mattock, and the pick axe, and the working tools of the military engineer, and i s for the sake and hope of urging and provoking full ttention to these neglected resources that we refer to he sound, and voice, and lesson of the shells.

Every man, woman and child, in Charleston knew of the proposed attack on this city through and from Morris' Island.

Many citizens for years before, and in provident anticipation of this war, have attempted to awake and diect attention to Morris' Island. After Secession these ttempts were more zealously and perseveringly renewed. Months and months of preparation and warning made—engineers, and assistant engineers and superinindents of labor, were employed in abundance—and Hotel, which were never neglected by some officers unil the danger approached,

We shall not now recapitulate the siege and story of

Morrise' Island from the gallant but necessarily uscless detence attempted by the young warrior Mitchell, to the evacuation, which was luckily effected with more skill and credit than could have been expected.

Suffice it to say that the events and indications of th iege, so far as Morries' Island goes, show that it could and abould have been defended—and the conduct of the and if it is desired to make sugar the butts up to near enemy shows that they deemed it worthy of attack at all where the red heart ceases must be cut off and ground xpense, and in preference to places apparently of equal alue and more easily attempted.

The history of Gregg and Wagner certainly shows against any shelling or cannonading, and we know that with proper provisions for covered ways of communi cation for supplies and reinforcements we could have attack. By an extension of the chain or system of forts and batteries to the only points of landing that could probably be attempted by the enemy-a measure urged in advance by many-we could have kept in eadiness infantry enough to have defeated any attempt by that arm which actually gave the foe the command

If Morris' Island was worth defending at all hazards, preparation and warning given us, and under the im portunate remonstrances of Obeves and Haskell, and but if added at any time when the acid has the prepon others who believed in work as well as orders and pro-clamations and parades? It it was not worth delendng why was not adequate preparation made in time or evacuation? Both these questions will demand as ention from competent consideration at a proper time We only present them now to urge and renew the advice and opinion we cannot too often or too earnesily commend to all officers of every grade, and to all good

citiz ns-work, work, work. Our slanderers have said that our institutions, and habits render labor or work dishonorable in the South when both were needed, and by the oppress ve and in- I quor. LOSS OF LIFE BY DROWNING -As we write- judicious and vexatious and wasteful mode of impress-

Have the sons of South Carolina in the field ever reused or declined to use and bandle the working too's pensably needed in some cases, even when soldiers are ab's and most willing to work-but there las been, a grave error committed and gross migry sustained in the errly neglect of wak at some places, and the indolent ticulers. We know that on Friday night or Saturday pride of some offi ers who deemed it beneath their day

These noble marryrs-among the first whose names will live long after Morris' Island has disappeared-Mrs. GERNHOW, being a passenger on board that boat, CHEVES and HASKELL did not think so-the gallant and severed Lamas who against odds, and orders, and difficulties, and with several Generals in easy reach, but not hear further particulars in the course of to morrow, fair of Secessionvile, did not think work, in any form aiding him, planned and brought in the memorable aiunworthy of a soldier fighting in carnest for his country-

and not merely for etiquette or official dignity. We shall not mention living instances, but we hope ur remarks will tend in some degree to encourage and timulate officers, young officers especially, to imitate these noble examples, and to repel and refute the layore slander of our foes, and to develop and apply all available resources of defence, and to prevent any possible repetition of the story of Morriss' Island-woich could have been either perfectly defended, or dug away into the sea, under the time and advantages we had be cause, and giving us a lesson which may be used even

# SORGHUM FLOUR.

We have a sample of this flour, made of the seed of Chiceedingly fine. The corn is probably some few weeks need care, which may be seen at our office. The planter late in maturing, and of course will be that much later had be taken off the hull of the seed before grinding, the late in maturing and of course will be that much later had be taken off the hull of the seed before grinding, the later had be taken off the hull of the seed before grinding, the later had be taken off the hull of the seed before grinding. consequence is, that the flour has a pinkish co'or.

Those who have made a trial of this excellent flour, represents it to be an admirable substitute for buckwheat.— Made into hos-cake it is a very savory bread. It is likely to

wheat and maize.

The season for buckwheat cakes comes in next month, all we have heard, from both North and South Caro- with frost. Let the lovers of this bread try the substitute styled worso than the untaught, because shey were unof Norghum flour. It is represented as being very similar when prepared as the former is.

As a substitute for coffice no purchased grain or vegeta-

ble ordinary used as substitutes a stall equal to Sorghum seed. And what is still more valuable to know, in the present scarcity of Sogar, a small quantity of the syrup, boiled with ground seed, makes the ordine substitute very pleasant and palatable.

Savanah Republican. CURE FOR THE PILES. - Mix one tablespoonful of sulswindler, the speculator, the extortioner, in all their phur with half a pint of milk to be taken the last thing ed thus far in this war, gives the following results: bideous deformity. It has taught avarice to thirst like every day until favorable symptoms appear, and then occ.nt. It has done away with the necessity of darkness | viduals had spent scores of dollars in medical advice.—

Uniontown (Ala.) Herald. SINGULAR OCCURRENCE. - A correspondent of the

Rebel, writing from East Point, Ga., Angust 28th, relates the following: causing them to biaspheme the good and pure. It has verified "man's inhumanity to man," in a cruel disrediction and the contraction in the contrac gard of humanity. It has a developed corruption in high places, fraud and rascality in low ones. It has strange history. I give it as related by the lady bernstellar being and good. It has seil. In 1862, Mr. R—— volunteered in a Georgia regiment, then, as now, in the army of Virginia. About war." demons of murder and rapine to gloat upon the vic ims a year ago the wife of Mr. ----, bearing that her they assail. In short, it has emboldened the devil to proceeded to Virginia and brought home his remains and interred them in her garden. After a widowhood of seven or eight months, Mrs. R-was wedded to THE FLORIDA SITUATION .- All quiet, says the Lake another, with whom she has lived happily until recent-City Columbian, along the St. Mary, the Clustee, the ly, when their happiness was broken in upon by the ar-

But the strangest part of the story is yet to come Springs. Military movements were put on foot on our bore the same name as our resurr. c.ed bero. To s was side, to meet with this emergency, but it was soon disperhaps, being on an advance movement, as was sup- there. It seems that but were members of the same against a tree, whereupon a Yankee officer, with an

From the Payetteville Observer.

Mesers. Editors : Many inquiries have been made of me in regard to the Chinese Sugar Cane and its treatment : allow me to reply through your paper. First, as to its poisoning cuttle: My opinion is that the exuse is similar to a theory which I have in private expressed as to the cause of the famous Milk Sick. It is a noted fact, in our mountains at least, that if pattle are kept up until the dew dries off from the green forage and driven in before the dew falls in the evening, that they never suffer from this sickness. Hence I drew the idea that it was caused by some poisonor exhalation which combining either with the Hydrogen of the dew or with some of the chemical elements of the plants -perhaps both-formed, as long as the dew lasted, a poi son-say similar to Hydrocyanic (Prussic) Acid or some of its combinations. At any rate I am informed that the leaves of the "Peruvian tree" of our mountains or even of our common wild Cherry when with dew are deadly vis went to Montgomery. He is expected to reach Madon General Mower is still moving North on Price's rear. poison, but when dry from the sun are harmless. The to-morrow on his return. similar theory I have in relation to the Sorghum is that . Our army is to the finest spirits possible, and the country its poisonous qualities, if it bas any, are due to a similar combination of its aid with some other chemical days. constituent with the dew, and that the reason of its |or months before the actual attack the outline and plan being more injurious to, cattle in certain sectionsswampy regions for instance—is because the dews are heavier and more fully laden with the hurtful gases in those sections. This is theory it is true, but theory drawn from observation. Then too some may pull it with dew on, others in the middle of the day. Then again that cane grown on high sindy land is not so apt to poison as that grown on rich swamp or low land .-Some think the cause is from the fibrous matter accumulating in the stomach, and, being hard and indigestible, thus fills the passages and produces death. I do nany of them seemed very busily employed in planning not think any one has proved this by opening the s'om ach of an animal, dead from eating the Sugas Cane section as well as in another. Whereas a gentleman of Sampson says his cattle died from eating the Sugar Cane, while gentlemen from Richmond and Robeson say their cattle live on it. I am late with these ideas, but they may serve some one, who has the ability, for

foundations on which to base experiments next year. My opinion is that sugar cannot be made to any profit from the Sorgbum. The only part of the cane which will make engar is that which has a red heart, for that purpose. Some varieties have no red heart.

The experiments which I have made show that it is very hard for the cane to get ripe, and if kept for several days after cue will yield less juice but more syrup than if cut and immediately pressed. The saccharice matter does not evaporate, it loses only the wattery acid. The gain is saving of time impressing and boiling. kept these sand forts indefinitely against any naval Thus instead of making 10 gallons of syrup from 100 city, and distant one mile and a half from their former gallons of juice you make 20 besides, the syrup is bet-

Again, after thorough experiments I found the surest way of making good syrup to be not to use any soda or lime. I boiled the juice down to say one-half and then added two or three buckets of good spring water, boiled down again and if thought necessary added more wa'er and then boiled it to a syrup. If the why was not the work more fully done in the long time soda or other alkali is added at the proper time-when the acid matter is far in the minority it may do good derence it is almost certain to give the syrup that quality which blackens the teeth. The great secret, though is in having the cane fully ripe. Still I think unless under very careful management that soda had best not be used.

My opinion is that high son by land fairly manured produces the cane from which to make the best syrup. hold the captured works. A fine beer, and by distillation an excellent article of rum, may be made from the skimmings by putting to each half bair d 10 or fifteen gallons of warm waterthe washings of the pots. Some of the froth which -baye not some of cur officers and leaders given a new rises in the last part of the process of boiling the syrup less and mischievous color to the charge by their per- should, too, be added. This rum, well made, is said by Richmond exceeded in rapidity and volume of sound any sistent avers on to work as less honorable than fighting, judges to give eggnog a better flavor than any other

Faytteville, N. C., Sept 27, 1864.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The Fall Campage in Viginia, and of Virginia is now near. This war draws to a I Rechmond is held by the South till the first North will never throw another huge army into the abysa where so many he; and the war will conclude porilly gained possession of a portion of our breastworks ern States. Events have made this city—in itself distance, capturing over one thousand prisoners. Gue THE YANKEE DECEAT NEAR SALTY:LLE—REPORT Frambeau, also came in from the Softh.

The Monitors off Cummings' Point, Saturday evenis now about to make would not be attempted had not tained. Atlanta fallen from the hands of Hood. But Sherman's triumph compets Grant to match it, or sink into FURTHER OF THE FIGHT AROUND PATERSEURG. insignificance.

According to their well settled custom, the enemy pro claims the intention. Grant himself, in a public speech made during his late journey, has notified his country that whereas "Sherman has scotched the tail in Georgia e was on his way to crush the head of the rebellion in up the James fitty-five thousand new troops. It is true captured. that they will hardly go more than make up the depletion of the last two months. It is also true that they are troops of the very earnest description—the substitutes, the crimped levies, the refuse of the Yankes army But they are not broght here now, in mass, except to be employed imm-diately. Toe blow must be struck within the next three weeks, or it cannot be struck at all. Even success would be useless for the election, unless obtained in the coming month.

But it is us less to enumerate the proofs of the prop ositions which no intelligent observer can treat as doubtful, that the final struggle for Virginia is about to subject. We do trust that no Yankees may come to executation art and war, as fully as these General mechanics Valley. Only one fear choids the reflecting mind. It be made below Petersburg, and perhaps, too, in the and projectors, Gilmore and Foster, have done with a so not the fear that our Generals will be unequal to zeal and ingenuity and versatility worthy of a better their duty, or that our armies are insufficient. It is a fear arising from memories of the past conduct of our central military authority on every crisis. Just when the scale trembles, just when the tiger is about to spring, just when the enemy's columns are about to away. Longstreet was sent to threaten Knoxville while Grant was about to bound on Lookout Muntain; an army was distinguishing itself before "Little Washington" while Butler was landing at Bermula Hundred; Breckinridge was ordered out of the Valley, while Hunter was entering it. Recollections like these crowd upon the mind and painfully oppress it perhaps lower. The only difficulty appears to be in present year, in Georgia, must amount to five millions of bushels. We have this great supply of food to tall back upon, in the event of a deficiency of the common cereals,

The only difficulty appears to be in present year, in Georgia, must amount to five millions of bushels. We have this great supply of food to tall back upon, in the event of a deficiency of the common cereals,

The only difficulty appears to be in present year, in Georgia, must amount to five millions of bushels. We have this great supply of food to tall back upon, in the event of a deficiency of the common cereals,

The only difficulty appears to be in present year, in Georgia, must amount to five millions of bushels. We have this great supply of food to tall back upon, in the event of a deficiency of the common cereals,

The only difficulty appears to be in present year, in Georgia, must amount to five millions of bushels. We have this great supply of food to tall back upon, in the event of a deficiency of the common cereals,

The only difficulty appears to be in present year, in Georgia, must amount to five millions of bushels. We have this great supply of food to tall back upon, in the event of a deficiency of the common cereals,

The only difficulty appears to be in present year, in Georgia, must amount to five millions of bushels. We have this great supply of food to tall back upon, in the event of a deficiency of the common cereals,

The only difficulty appears to be in present year, in Georgia, must amount to five millions of bushels. We have this great supply of food to tall back upon, in the event of a deficiency of the common cereals, the supply of food to tall back upon, in the event of a deficiency of the common cereals, the supply of food to tall back upon, in the event of a deficiency of the common cereals, the supply of food to tall back upon, in the event of a deficiency of the common cereals, the supply of food to tall back upon, in the event of a deficiency of the common c ment. But surely at this time at least, we tremble be- re-establishing the lines from which for a while cur cavalfore shadows. Some personages in history have been ry had been dislodged. teachable, but their existence may be doubted. By such stern lessons as the Confederate authorities have received, they must have learnt at least this much-that

A THOROUGHLY YANKER CALCULATION .- A writer in the Jefferson County (New York) Union, who has been making calculation relative to the number of men kill-',There have been enough already slain to encircle our a vampire for the blood of poverty. It has made many castonally, as the case may require. The above is a State, if their dead bodies were laid in one continuous forgettal of their obligation to God and their fellow- cheap, simple, but most infallable cure for that most line. If they were placed in coffice and corded, they man. In the North it has emboddened the harlot to painful and unpleasant disorder. It has been used with would count thirty-nine thousand cords. If laid in a wall twenty-five feet thick and thirty feet high, it would be over a mile and a quarter in length. If five feet thick and ten feet high, the pile would reach across the State. If piled up in a ten acre, lot they would be near ly two bundred feet high. And if laid upon the ground hey would cover every foot of soil in Jefferson County seventy five thousand tons of human blood have been spilled in Dixie's soil—enough to turn every spind o in Lowell, and if the tears were added to the flood, it would turn the machinery of the continent, and the unavailing sighs would fill every ocean sail. The one-half has not yet been told. I'be millions of wounded and maimed for life must be taken into account in summing up the grand total of evils incident to this bloody and fanatical

> i he following are the losses of the negro regiments in the assault on Petersburg ; -23rd regiment, coloured-I5 officers and 400 men killed, wounded, and missing 28 h regiment, coloured -11 officers and 150 men killed wounded, and missing. 27th regiment, coloured—8 officers and 275 men killed, wounded, and missing. 31st regiment, coloured—7 officers and 200 men killed, wounded, and missing. 43rd regiment, colored-6 of ficers and a large number of men killed, wounded, and missing. 39th regiment, colored—several officers and 250 men killed, wounded, and missing.

New York Pare. How THEY TREAT THE Nagro.-Atlanta

# TELEGRAPHIC

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1983, by J. S. THEARMEN, in the Clerk's Office of the Dis-trict Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

GEN. HABDEE BELIEVED OF HIS COMMAND IN THE ABMY OF TENNESSEE-HIS ASSIGNMENT TO

CHARLESTON. GRIFFIN, GA., Bept. 80th, 1864 Gen. Hardee, at his own request, has been relieved of the command of his corps in the army of Tennessee. He is to take command of the Department of Charleston. de

left this morning, accompanied by his staff, for his now field of operations. After spending several days in the army, President Da-

may expect good news from it before the lapse of many

The impression that Gen. Forrest has superceded Wheeler is a mistake; Forrest is operating on his own hook.

DISPATCHES FROM GSN. LEW. RICHMOND, Oct. 1st. 1864. Official dispatches from Gen. Lee this aftern on report

to the Secretary of War the following: Yesterday evening Gen. Heth attacked the enemy's in fantry, who had broken through a portion of the line held by our artillery on Squirrel Level road, and drove them back. Gen. Hill reports that they were severely punished and four hundred prisoners captured.

Hampton, operating on He'h's right, also drove the sine my, capturing two stands of colors and about five hundred prisoners, including four colonals and thirteen o her officers Gen. Early reports that all the enemy's cava'ry have 'retired towards Harrisonburg, and that there is now no enemy south of North river.

Geo, Echols reports that the passage of the Watanga by the enemy was resisted from noon on the 29 h till dark on the 30th. On Devott's road he was routed by Coaby and Dake and driven in the direction of Jonesboro'. At Carter's Station he was repulsed by Gon. Vaughan. Col. Gilmer is operating against a body advancing up Sandy river.

FIGHTING AEGUND PETERSSURG. RICHMOND Oct. 1st, 1861.

The following special dispatch was received by the Evening Whig from Petersburg to-day : Barnside's corps advanced across the Vaughan to Squire

rel Level road yesterday, and dillodged our forces from their breastworks on Peable's farm, four miles from the lines. Our forces resisted strengously but were overwholmed until Hampton came up, who checked and forced then back. The battle progressed hotly but favorably, and the enemy were driven back to the works taken from us at Peeble's farm, when darkness closed further hostilities .-Our forces captured twelve hundred prisoners, among them several colonels and other fleid officers, but being flank ed by superior numbers were compelled to retreat | Shanty. with the loss of one cannon and eighty men in killed and wounded. After this advantage the enemy pressed forward in the direction of the Boydton Plank Road one mile. but were met on Robert H. Jones' plantation by Wilcox. Most of the prisoners have artived in town.

The Yankee loss was very heavy. Ou s is not fully known, but is comparatively slight.

There was some flibting this morning, but the enemy

FROM RICH 40ND.

RICHM ND. Oct. 1st. 1854. No attempt to carry battery Barrison by assault bas been reported to-day. The firing this atternoon below cannonading heard in this city since the commencement of the war, and produced a lively excitement. The cause of the firing was the approach of Kau'z's Cavalry towardour intermediate line of defences. Our batteries opened on the raiders and drove them back.

FROM PETERSBURG.

About six o'clock last evening, arrangements being completed, our forces attacked the coemy who had tembeyond a doubt, with the independence of the South-| West of the Weldon Rall Road, and drove them back some ast immense effort for its destruction which the enemy The firing has nearly ceased, but the results are unascer-

> PETERSBURG, Oct. 1st. 1864.-5 P. M. The enemy after taking our breastworks last night, pressed forward some two miles until met and driven back upwards of a mile by our forces. Early this morning our forces again attacked the enemy and succeeded in dislog-

ing the enemy from a portion of our lost works, but fa-Virginia." What is of more importance, he has brought | ing to retake the whole works reliequished that porton

this morning. The slaughter of the enemy in the flight 'yesterday evening was very heavy. Our General officers say that it was only surpassed by Spottsylvania C. H. The force of the enemy ergaged was principally the 5th

and 9th corps. Many new men were among them. The enemy were running cars along the lines to the place of fighting all night and day, supposed to be reinforcing. Rain has been falling all day, and fighting was renewed

Our cavalry were engaged heavily yest rday and to-day, and captured a number of prisoners in yesterday's fight. All is going on well, and good results are anticipated .-Our losses are slight thus far.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 2d, 1864. The telegrum yesterday erred in representing that our forces had for a while re-captured the relinquished portion of our breastworks captured from the cavairy on Friday, The facts are, our infantry charged and drove the enemy from the line of breastworks which they had thrown up in advance of our lost works. These our forces held yes wounded, but relidquished them last night, and fell back a short distance for proper reasons. No further effort was made to dial dge the enomy from the breastwo ka near fort McBae.

Yesterday evening the enemy's cavalry pressed forward

During the fight our cavalry captured and at two handred prisoners. Our loss is slight; that of the enemy is heavy. Among

the slain are Gen. Dunnovant, and Dr. John Fontaine, Hampton's Medical Director. Our losses since Thursday are not over seven hundred .-

Fort McRae. enteen hundred.

The enemy shelled our position near the scene of operations of the last few days for several hours this foregoon. but it amounted to nothing. Fighting may be renewed at any moment.

SHELLING OF BATTERY HARRISON.

Forts Gilmer and Johnson have shelled battery Harrison nearly all day, otherwise all is quiet at the front. Our troops on the exterior line are in good spirits. FROM GEN. FORREST'S COMMAND-DESTRUCTION

OF BAILROAD, BRIDGES, &c. RICHMOND, Oct. 3, 1864. Gen. Forrest reports from near Pplaski, Tenn., Sept.

27th, that he succeeded the day before in capturing four bridges, three block houses and a fort at Elk Ridge, with about fifty prisoners, without the loss of a man, and had entirely destroyed the railroad from Decatur to Pulaski, together with five large railroad bridges, which would require sixty days to replace.

On the same afternoon he drove the enemy, after lighting him all day, into his fortifications at Pulaski, where Rousseau was with s heavy force and well fortified. His loss on the 27th was one hundred wounded; the enmy's much heavier. The enemy is concentrating heavily

GEN. BRAUREGARD'S COMMAND. RICHMOND, Oct. 31, 1844. Gen. Beauregard has been assigned to the command of

PROM PETERBURG.

Hood and Taylor.

RICEMOND, Oct. 3, 1884. The Petersburg Express of to-day says that information lederacy as a medium of communication with the Brit. at the Albambra Circus, London, for £500. She has was seceived perterday that a train of Tankes artillery was ish Government."

prossed on a pontoon bridge, from the Morth to the Bouth side of James Biver. It is not believed that any infantry roops have crossed.

The Express also says that our loss during the last three days fighting will not exceed five bundred from all causes. The Yankee less including prisoners, is estimated at five thousand.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RIGHMOND, Oct. 31, 1864. evacuated by the garrison on the 26th, and Forrest took

Telegrams from St. Louis say that the advance of Price's army reached Farmington on the 25th. His main force was at Predericktown. Price's plans are yet undevelop ed. He seems to be massing troops in Arcadia Valley.-

PROM PETERSBURG.

PETERABURG, Oct. 3, 1864. No fighting to day and no change in position. The Yan kees were busy running trains along the lines all last night escaped destruction. It was opened at Psalm forty-as if reinforcing. The enemy also cheered a good deal ninth, commencing with: "Deliver me from mine enelast night. It is the impression that the enemy intend a mics, O my God; defend me from them that rise up new move on our right, and also an attack upon our lines Qur troops are in good epirits and ready for the enemy. Rain is falling this evening.

PRICE IN MISSOURI -- FROM THE SOUTHWEST. McBills, Oct. 8d, 1864 .- A Special to the Register from Renatopia, says it has received the Mem his Bulletin of the 30th ult., and St. Louis papers of the 1st inst. Great excitement existed at St. Louis. Price was reported with n 21 miles of the city, with an estimated force of 35,000 Cape Girardean is reported captured; a large force surren

At Pilot Knob last Monday there was heavy fighting. Up to Tuesday evening the result was unknown. Bill Anderson captu ed a train on the North Missour

Rail Road. Twenty Yankers captured and shot. Boseccratz had isened orders calling out the militia-Twelve thousand are under arms in St. Louis. H. J. Smith o miles South of St. Louis is watching Price's movements Large numbers of refugees from Southern Mo. had reached the city. Twelve boat loads of troops had left Memphia bound up the Fiver. Hatch and Griesson with three thousand men had gone after Forrest. Wipslow's Cavalry had crossed into Arkansas in bursuit of Price.

Nashville dates to the 26 h say that Forrest was disroying all the bridges on the Rail Roads. Telegraph communication was stopped on both Roads. Heavy fighting at Pulaski on the 27th. Rosseau reports that Forrest retired during the night with a less of two hundred. Passengers arrived at Memphis on Saturday evening report that For

rest cap'ured Pulashi. It will take several weeks to renais the railroads. Nashville dates to the 27th ult., report Rosseau was alowly retiring on Nashville, Forrest destroying bridges and trostles. Fight going on near Pulaski and Cerro Gordo.-Williams was trying to join Forrest.

. The Confederates had captured two trains near Big The Federals admit a loss of 2,000 men at Winches'er or the 19th, and 300 at Fisher's Hill.

Guerrillas were busy ficing into boats on the White river

A portion of the '6th army comes left Bernesville, 'Ark. in persoit of Shelby. All quiet at Mobile.

We learn that the President of the Press Association has called the next meeting of directors at Columbus, Gs., on Wedgeeday, 12th of October.

> FROM THE VIRGINIA VALLEY. CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., Cct. 4, 1864.

No news from the Valley, except that our cavalry drove the enemy's cavalry from Bridge Water, 8 miles south of Harrisonburg. The enemy's main body seems to be at Harrizenburg

[SYCOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Oct. 4th, 1864. An official dispatch from Gen. Echols, from Saltville, da ted vesterday, says: We whipped the enemy badly here yesterday—he has retired in confusion, leaving his doad ading off the channels, at half-past six o'clock Sunday General and a good many officers. There were two or hree regiments of negro troops, which were badly cut up The reserves and detailed men acted splendidly. The en emy's force was about six theusend. We are in hot pur-

HIGHMOND, Oct. 4th, 1964.

Another official dispatch from Saltville says that the enemy received a bloody repulse. They retired during the night in confusion, apparently in the direction of Sandy

Early reports the enemy north of North River, his cavally occupying the north bank of that stream, and his in. fantry near Harrisonburg. After a slight skirmich the enemy's cavalry fell back from Mouat Crawford.

THE YANKEE: RE-BUILDING THE BRIDGE AT RAP PAHANNOCK STATION. BICHMOND, Oct. 4th, 1834.

Official dispatches report a small force of the enemy oavalry and some infantry in Colpepper county. They are re-building the bridge at Rappahannock Station.

All is quiet below Richmond to-day. THE CONFEDERATES IN MISSOURI-FORREST'S MOVEMENTS.

RIGHMOND, Get. 4th, 1864.
A St Louis telegram, of 29th ult., says that Potosi was occupied by the rebels the previous night. Smith's headquarters are at Desoto, where he is receiving reinforce-

Nashville dispatches of the 28th say that Forrest did not attack the Yankees at Pulaski, butmoved towards Fayette-Rosseau has returned with his infantry to Nashvilla.

Gold in New York on the 28th was quoted at 201.

AFFAIRS AROUND PETERSBULG.

PETE # BURG, Oct. 4th, 1864 - 7, P. M. in advance of our lost works. These our forces held yes

The exemy is busy fertifying his new position near Fort italing an attack on Wilmington, (and the indications terday, together with a number of the enemy's hilled and McRae, and has shown he disposition to advance to day, are to this effect,) it is not only reasonable to expect. or to assault our works.

All is very quiet along the lines to day. . Persons from Grant's year say that he has moved every thing and every man up to the breastworks, and that the well organized and thrown to Gen. Whiting's assiscountry behind his lines is uncovered. By this last move Gra t has gained one mile more in the

direction of the Southside railroad, but is still six miles The enemy's losses in the fight on Thursday, Friday and Saturday are estimated at four thousand; ours not one-fifth

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

of the figures.

BICHMOND, VA., Oct. 4th, 1864. The Washington Chronicle, of 1st inst., has been received. A dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated Chaffla's, Bept. Our cavalry lost one piece of artillery when dislodged from 29th, says that Ord's corps advanced this morning and with which he has resisted public clamor, when to carried very strong fortifications and a long line of en have yielded would have been to surrender the only trenchmee's below Chaffin's farm, with some fifteen pieces | means of making Wilming on defensible. of artillery and two to three hundred prisoners. Ord was

wounded in the leg, but not dangerously. Birney advanced at the same time from Deep Bottom and carried the New Market road entrenchments, and is now mare hing towards Richmond. St. Louis telegrams, Sept 30th, say that Ewing was close-

was cut no th of that place. Escaped prisoners who have arrived at DeSoto report Pilot Knob as still held by the rebels. A Nashville telegram, of Sept, 30th, reports Forrest at

Payetteville on the night of the 28th. That morning there was no communication South of Murfreesboro'. FROM GEORGIA-HOOD'S ARRY IN THE BRAB OF

ATLANTA. GRIFFIN, Ga., Oct. 4th, 1864. All accounts agree that Gen. Hood's army is well in the rear of Atlanta, and it is reported positively that we hold the railroad between Vining and Marietta,

A brigade of Yankee cavalry came out to Fairburn, on the West Point road, yesterday, and attacked the command of Gen. Iverson, who fell back after losing one or two killed and wounded. They are reported at Payetteville this morning, but this is doubtful.

A prisoner taken in that fight save that no train has arrived at Atlanta for six days. Military men here believe that Sherman's army will be forced to abandon Atlanta and cut its way out in a very

The "Montrose Review," a Scotch pe intelligence from a quarter quite reliable, that the Earl of Airlie, who has gone to the United States, car rice with him the views of the Government on the present aspect of affairs, and will offer himself to the Con-

SIEGE OF CHARLENTON POUR BUNDRED AND PIFTIETH DAY.

The enemy's rapid fire upon the city Wednesday night sudd-nly ceased about ten o'clock. Our lookouts at the different posts and the guard hoats report a very heav; explosion at that time on Moori's Island, which was unsecompanied by a shot, and is believed to have been the bursting of one of the enemy's big

guns." A young man who counted the number of shots The Washington Chronicle of the 28th nit. has been reselved. A Nashville telegram says that Elk river post was evening to the hour of closing at ten o'clock. The observatory reports from six to ten P. M. fifty seven

> The enemy renewed their fire upon the city rather feebly Thursday morning, Some thirty-three shots were fired up to six o'clock Thursday evening. No further casualties were reported, but several very narrow escapes made. In one house the family but a moment previous to the entering of a shell had retired to the dining room, when the sitting room was struck, making complete wreck of the room and contents. A rrayer book on a side table appeared to bathe only article that against me. Deliver me from the workers of iniquity, and save me from bloody men."

> Nothing of interest occurred during the day on the The enemy seem to have almost abandoned opera-

> tions against Fort Sumter, only three shots having been fired at the tort since our last report. Captain Soule returned by the Savannah train Thursday afternoon, from a flag of truce communication with the enemy, held Wednesday afternoot at Port Royal Ferry. He was met by Col. Woodford, and exchanged

letters and official documents. No late Yankee papers were received. Major Lamar Fontaine, of Gen Rod iy's Staff, captured on the 14th of December 1863, was released on parole for special exchange, and accompanied Captain Soule to the City. He has been paroled to effect an exchange of Captain Harry White, 67th Pennsylvania Volunteers. Major Fontaine, since his capture, has been confined at Columbia, Tenn; Nashville Peniten-tiars; Loniaville, Ky; Cincinnati, Ohio; Camp Chase, Ohio; Fort Delaware; from which last named place he was sent to Beaufort, South Carolina, and arrived there on the 28th August. He states that about five hundred and forty eight of our officers are confined on Morris' Island, forty at Beaufort, and twelve have made their escape. Captain Henry. Buist, Lient. A. W. Burt and Lient. Baughman, of South Carolina, are among the prisoners on Morris' Island. We learn that the exchange of naval prisoners will take place at Varina, and that one hundred and seventy-two naval prisopers leave nore this morning for Richmond.

It is staced that all the Yankee prisoners now in the city will shortly be removed. Charleston Courier, 30th ult.

Siege of Charleston. FOUR RUNDRED AND FIFTY-TEIRD DAY.

The enemy's fierce bombardment of the city ceased between four and five o'clock Saturday afternoon, up to which time seventy-two shots were fired since last report. A working party were engaged Saturday on the gun chamber at Gregg bearing on the city, supposed to be preparing another gun to bear on the city.

Scipio, a prime young negro, belonging to H. Horl-

beck & Brothers, and Penine, a tree women of color, were instantly killed Friday night by the explosion of a two bundred counder shell. On Saturday a child about ten years old was also severely wounded. The above are the only casualties re-

About fifty shots have been fired at Fort Sumter and from Gragg and Swamp Angle since our last report. Battery Gregg opened on Sullivan's Island at six o'clock Saturday evening, and fired seventeen sho's. During Sunday the enemy's batteries were slient, and no movement of consequence, either in the fleet or on

land took place. E ghe gunboats were reported outside the bar block-During Friday the frigate Wabash came from the

South, and at dark was still under steam steering Two steamers, each with a schooler in tow, cause from the South and anchwed outside the bar. Another side wheel gunboat, in appearance like the

ing, were practicing with field pieces, which Ld to the impression that they had opened on Samter. A report from the lookout at Secessionville s ates that two transports came from the North and took po-

sition off Morris' Island Friday. Only one could be seen distinctly. She appeared to be filled with trans. Another transport was reported off Battery Island with a few troops on board. A Sergeant and six men of the 1st S. C. Infantry, ook a boat from Sullivan's Island, between ten and eleveen o'cidck Friday night, and are reported missing. It is believed they here deserted to the enemy, although

the Sergeaut, who was in charge of the boat, has been

three years and a half in the service, and was considered a per ectly trustworthy man. His conduct is looked upon as strange and un accountable. The flag of truce steamer Calt, Captain Wm. Mc-Nulty, will leave Chisolm's Mill Wharf, West end of Iradd street, at eight o'clock this morning. The communication will take place at the usual auchorage ground, outside of Fort Sumter. Captain P. C. War wick, of General Jones' staff, will be the officer in com mand of the flag to conduct negotiations on our part.-A number of sick Yankee officers paroled for special ex-

change and some naval prisoners, together with stores

for our officers on Morris' laland, will be taken down. Captain Henry Buist and several other officers are expected to return with the steamer. Charleston Courier, 3d inst.

From the Raleigh Confederate We publish to-day the remarks of the Wilmington Journal upon the "uefences of Wilming on." They are well-timed and to the point. If the enemy is really medstating an attack on Wilmington, (and the indications but it is absolutely certain, that its defence must fail upon the force at our command, within the limits of the State. And we say again, if properly prepared and tance, in time, we have abundant torce to meet any tout the enemy are likely to spare out of his present resou ces. We concede to Gen. Whiting the feelings and desires attributed to him by the Journal-and the public welfare appeals to every citizen to give him ready as-

sistance, in whatever way that assistance may be ask-We are not ignorant of the difficulties under which this officer has labored, and he has been much abused for seeming acts of barshoess, where the necessities of the service were compulsory upon him. If he shall be able to save Wilmington when the trial comes, it will be due in no small degree to the fixedness of purpose

In anticipation of the probable assault, (whether i come or not.) both the General of Conscription and Reserves, and Adj't Gen. Gatlin, have it in their power to "pave the way" towards making the defences of the State complete. We would be glad to chronicle some active and vigorous movement in the State mili ly pursued by the rebels to Parison's Station. The railroad tary department, towards making the icree under its command efficient and ready. It is to be hoped that these troops are not to be possessed of the idea that they are only for the catching of deserters. Though this is an important duty, and one which ought always to be performed in an orderly and energetic manner, yet much more serious duties may devolve upon them; and we hope that such organizations are being adopted, and such preparations made, as will secure from them valuable service—to their own honor and the good of

the State. We repeat the assurance to cur people, that the State has the means of successful defence within herself-if she employ it with energy.

ARAB WISDOM.—The Arabs have a saying, it is not good to jest with God, death or the devil; for the first neither can or will be mocked; the second mecks all men one time or another; and the third puis an eternal sarcasm on those who are too familar with him.

A statistician has had the patience to count the number of words employed by the most celebrated writers. Shekepeare, the most fertile and varied of English authors, wrote all his tragedies and comedies with 15 000 words; Voltaire and Gothe employ 20,000; " Paracie Lost" only 8,000; and the Old Testament says all that

A Mrs. Douglass, of Yorkshire, firly years old, and mother of seven children, is performing the feat of walking a thousand miles in a thousand consecutive hours, already accomplished a similar task in Australia.

Tver sed bolds a graphic pen, writes as fol-

p across the State impresses one with the hat present evils are imaginary rather than tere and there have I seen women and chilale want. On any street in any great city are a loiterer would have observed more of he along the highways in the pooralssippi. I have seen white women in the Eastern and Western States Government, but not so frequently in However strong such evidence treatment our prisoners receive in them: xircine poverty, I have encounterfamily who had no food to share The rich complain more deprivation of former luxuries. cause of the want of the he conclusion is almost irresistiaints which we are accustomed to or endure the incidents and misforero question, in which they felt terest; that those alone should incur hardships of a soldier's life whose prop but now the truth is palpable to not only the presperity of the South, n of human f. cedom, even life itself. fir a a woman, how ver impoveriened. ses she has sustaired, though sors, anda are aba ni or have fallen, who with unwavering fidelity to the couse

stopped before a cabin door and in-Mr. C--'s. As is usually the

He and Nance and Jinny, my s it—we do; ever since Guvner d man away. The wurrums has mitey to todder and cleaned out the graes. Me will go to fedder stacken to-

er; she has fits, and they say Gavner hung for takin away all the men and to take care of themselves .or 'oman-she aint got no idecar man of the Yankees gits the country .-Had win t's bin all through the way He sez that the Yaco'ks than to rich wees am nothin and beez hearn Dutch mrins along the roads whar they s jutew the war now. Look ea know my son Billy?" aid he belong, madame?"

Bragg's for sum time, and now must take to reach Mr. C--'s. ust a goin to fullyou that you go pericheed its horrors as 'Hell.'" on and that road will take you

oreian despotisur. A desultory warour trailes and deaouges these er Chark, would make every citizen a tady has real aned accurately and well en of the south should become soldigredation, wrongs and cutrages disbanded Federal armies.

given of the spirit and feelings of the isolated instance. I saw a mother The latten in one of the battles near hat his deat! would contribute to our meraless loes, is more than a most I have solved the mystery of Ro ... n ve has been merged in a broad

the land of my birth; but I can ess both at my son and country. It is rat causes me to weep." e not peculiar to Mississippi. Every beroism and unyielding forti vinced by mothers and daughters and

Lancoln and his myrmidens upon the women of the country and Sherman, and Butler, and Hunter, we may, they have concluded justly that uth can never be subjugahave seen or heard the abandon-Hood and the surrender of the begotten none of that desponden the fall of Vicksburg. Let come depend uce must be achieved. Such ar, use of this people. From the Columb a South Carolinian.

ving lately displayed signs of a wicked t, a paternul scheme has been deis as Government for its complete rethis object, a sanctimonious Ger that State for the purpose of incit z ns, by such gentle means as delights to employ, a proper Filled with the divine charac General, a few weeks ago, anuoun-I what, with a Ya kee's usual revelere expressions, he chose to designate as Fed here was but one plan of Federal sal Proceeding to exposed this plan fully tructured with Biblical the comise of his sermon such oppression as even Batler, the It is not our purpose, howevestelle general throughout his blase of Kentucky by no vacarious sac- amusement and instruction. themselves suffer in person and in fined, robbed, imprisoned, exilea trials, it is expected that they will me ineffable love that dwells in the erly chastis ment, they may at last med we like mock lambs in the blessed From except when that same good master ruse them as wolves for the destruction ambs as obstinately refuse the proffered K nauckious, upon whom the benevoederal administration shall produce no will be cast out into chains and darkre, while the homes which they might poyed in peace will then be turned monists, who, having never denied word or deed, are now waiting like meriton, to be led into the green rastures and by the

thove character could have been addressed rich and influential citizens, 1000 General Paine in order to consucceive the astonishment and conno such a strain. It they did not go hom. m mag with rependent gratitude towards stubborn requestres indeed.

In the exposuron of Lie plan, General Paine gave Out two community, weign he intends should to

s le has fallen into the vile trick of calli g Biblical, we do not give the exact language in which senters. They are everywhere. They eat at your tathe revolution?—that is, a rebellion, is a these commandments were couched, but the above is bles; you meet them color of whisky. Mr. Tree holm has the waggery to their substance. If they do not result in bringing thou on the streets; you all know who they are. Ceese supposes that the prospects of his department were trains South, and in preserving good order generally.

Sands of recruits to the Confederate armies, we shall complaining of the gallant soldiers in the field and urge never better. This may be so—they were never pood. think the Kentuckians a lost peop's indeed.

Yankee Bastiles.

Major F. F. Warley, who was captured at the evacnation of Fort Wagner, in the boat which was conveying him, wounded, to the city, and has been held as a prisoner ever since until the late exchange at Charleston, furnishes the Darlington Southerner with the following interesting account of Yankee prisons and the

Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, is not now a depot for prisoners of war, but is one of the most noted Yankee bastiles at which citizens expiste offences, real or imaginary, committed against " the best government the world has ever seen." Prisoners of war are collect. ed there and sent to some regular depot as soon as a load is obtained. I shall endeavor to give you a desather than real; it is certainly true scription of this place, which was once visited with actual necessities are greatest com- pride by our people and affectionately remembered as the place where, during a certain "perilous night," our greater fortitude than the rich. Two fing flusted defiantly and was found proudly waving at returning dism. That flag, then reverenced as the Status a strong prejudice against the banner of liberty, has now bee me a badge of despot-The people said it was a war ism; and the fort, then so gallatily defended by freemen, is now a prison-house for their children.

Within the euclosure which surrounds the fort, just upon the water's edge, is the provest marshal's yard.— Within this are two long brick houses, which were once The confest in which we are en. used as government horse stables. These are divided above and below into two rooms; the upper rooms are reached by long flights of s eps. In the "upper story" of one of these stables is the apartment known as the officers' room," in which I was confined from the 14th of February until the 16th of June. My fellow prisopers were mostly officers, wounded and captured at With them there is an undefined Gettysburg; a majority of these poor follows had given n remote allusion to Yankee dom a limb to their country, and all had been severely prefer a war through all time to a wounded. In this apartment there were bunks without any bedding, and during a part of the winter the wounded were unable to procure straw to lie upon .-The rations here consisted of meat once a day, and Clar's organiz o his army, there was "hard tack and coffee" twice. Occasionally Irish poat the "old 'oman" and her daugh- tatoes were als given to us. Compared with Fort Delcan recollect the following collo- aware, the only regular depot for prisoners at which I was confined, we fared finely.

The two most interesting points at Fort McHenry were the "Interior" and the "Middle Rooms." The Yea see that ar coroll id thar-it's a former were rooms within the fort, to which Con'ederates were assigned when under charges or sentence, for special nunishment. When one is consigned to the Interior," he dies to his companions, who are not allowed to communicate with him. I have seen officers who have been confined there, and all agree that it is far from being a pleasant place. Frequently our men and come to togrire Belote's and are confined in dark, damp cells for months at a time wer, and felt his old 'oman cick and It is to these "Interiors" that the Confederate Government should direct attention, and by timely and severe retaliation, rob them of their victims.

The " Middle Room," otherwise known as " Hell." is thus graphically and truthfully described by another. "Immagine all the dead rabbits, plug uglies, blood tubs, market thieves, pickpockets, wharf rats and murderers of the great cities of the North, gotten together, and the most choice selections of this conglomeration of human iniquity selected and placed in four brick walls with no windows, and their native qualities stimulated into full and free activity by copious supplies of mean whiskey, the subjects upon which to exercise their varied talents utterly hopeless for defence, with all restraints removed, and the approving smule of the authorities ready to reward their worst achievements, and you have a picture of the 'Middle Room.' known among the unfortunate Confederates who have ex-

There is still another "permarent institution" at u git that you must go in and Fort McHenry deserving of notice-a gallows, which e's sorter out, and not beerin stands in the middle of the parade ground. Occupying authin. She's the only Unioner in a very prominent position, it is among the first things Done tell per nuthing about Gayner which attracts the attention of the stranger. My a will rate. Et it sakes all the men thoughts often linger about this gibbet, for I saw one to wrip the Datas ofagers and Yan- of fleedom's sons offered there as a sacrifice to Yankee women, met vindictiveness. It was here that young Leopold, of We've done talked it Maryland died. He was a member of a cavairy com-umb don't bother uz." pany commanded by Captain Bulke, of Virginia.— The home of the Captain was within the enemy's lines, d most unlettered of our reople have and he ventured on one occasion to visit his family; a d the results of the revolution. It | neighbor, a Unionist, discovering that he was there ten thousand disciplined soldiers gave notice to the enemy, who surrounded the house on despotism. A desultory warwhere men like Forrest live, but family A short time afterwards the Union citizen met on of this people when the wo a similar fate. At Gettysburg young Lopold was id have their sons and husbands captured; as son as it was discovered that he was Ireia Maryland and a member of Burke's company, er were preferred against him for the murder of the Unionist referred to and for being a spy.

He was convicted and sentenced to be hung. He was incarceated in a dark, damp cell in the "Interior" for more than six months. Harly in May, he was one night notified that he was to die the next morning at five o'clock. His brother soldiers saw him ascend the scaffold, and, bearing himself as one not airaid to die, sp aking of her misfortune, "that gave his life with apparent cheerfulness to his adopted top again because of the loss of her country. His enemies and ours reported what he said. He thanked those who had been kind to him, and foruntry. But to lose him and gave all who had treated him with unkindness. He was tencid to soffer an ignomious death as a felon-tui

would soon be in the presence of One who knew his innocence. He was surrounded by his enemies, and yet be would venture to make a last request-beer witness that I die true to my country. He adjusted the cap, the drop fell, and the patriot Leopold was with his God Fellow soldiers to whom this account may come, avenue his death, and label the victims whom you offer up, that your enemies may know the averger's work.

Fort Delaware is a regular depot for prisoners. Here I was confined with hix handred brother officers; we were not allowed to communicate with the enlisted men of our armies. We were told that between eight and ten thousand Confederate soldiers were confined there. The enclosure in which the officers were kept contained about three acres of land; three sides of the square were made by the buildings we coupled, and the fourth by a high board fence. Here we received two meals day; at nine o'clock,, about two ounces of meat and a piece of bread, and at five o'clock the same. Our soldiers receive but one piece of meat. They volunteer to do police duty for an extra ration of bread, and I have seen the poor fellows pick pieces of bread from the refuse and eat them with greediness. I do not intend to say that all prisoners live on this allowance; if they have money or friends they can get whatever they want; but such is the diet of those who are obliged to live on prison fare.

In the prison at Delaware there were several polit ical prisoners conficed with us; among these was the Rev. Dr. Handy, of Portsmouth, Virginia, a distinguished Presbyterian divine. He had been a prisoner a near twelve months; his discharge was offered whe ever he took the oath, but he persisted in resusing to purchase his liberty at such a price. This old, white he played God would give him head d man, shut up in prison for opinion sake, was one of the thousand living monuments which I witnessed attesting the perfect freedom enjoyed under "the best government the world ever saw." Dr. Handy labored assiduously among the officers, and was doing much good. Here we had preaching, bible ciras, debating societies, a masonic lodge for instruction, &c. Of course at results : Suffice it to say that he proposes where so many were confined, we could find ways for

SENATOR HILL'S SPERCH.

The following is the speech of Senator B. H. Hill before the meeting of citizens in Macon, on Friday last, d master Lincoln. Subdued and as reported by the Telegraph and Confederate:

LADIES AND GENTLEMAN:-There is one truth that I would impress upon the minds of every Georgian, and that truth can be uttered in a very few words: That is, there is no greater virtue in a courageous peo-Italy and approached the gates of the Eternal City, the Romans had only 180,000 men left; 60,000 of these men were slain in the battles. The victorious conqueror marched to the very gotes of the city and spit over the wholeworld acknowledged her sway; no Roman ever

dared to discuss peace with an armed enemy. I have often asked myself, are Georgians equal to Ro most active and defiant rebels of the mans? The opportunity is now efforded to determine contrary, it was delivered to certain that question. If it is decided in the affirmative, generations will bless the day that gave the opportunity No honorable peace can be attained for Georgia, until the enemy is crushed. The only peace which the inva-

forward the absentees. Do that and the moon will not wax and wane thrice before Sherman is defeated, and the exiles can go home.

I know that we all want peace, and if God knows my heart there is no one who more fervently prays for t than I do. But how can we make it? Not with Sherman, who says he means extermination. I recenty read a letter from him more intensified with maligni o destroy the present people and populate our country with a better people—the Yankees! You can make with him, or Lincoln, only one peace—that is submis-

Another reason why you cannot make peace with Sherman is, our gallant army will not let you-you have not the power to make a dishonorable peace. There is no man more anxious to stay the revolution than I am; nor no man who will work more earnestly to se. ed, the better. But, it is asked, how shall the Govcure that boon; but I will never acknowledge inferiori. ernment supply its wants without money? How shall ty to Yankees. Go to Gen. Lee's army and you will find its spirit

whip Grant. Why then indulge in despondency. It can do no good. Georgians! do not despond. In the midst of disaster be strong. I do not doubt. Sherman in Atlanta must be destroyed. I said twelve months ago that if the enemy ever got to Atlanta he would be destroyed. It is true I would have preferred his being defeated be-

ore he got there. But now we can and will crush the

truly animating. Every brigade in it thinks it can

enemy, and that very soon. If Lincoln is defeated and McClellan elected in the peace party in the North if we are willing to be subjugafed. All will subjugate us if they can. Peace can only come by the defeat of the enemy. McClellan will never be elected unless Sherman is defeated. The preservation of our honor, the preservation of our State, the election of McClellan, and the securing of an honorable peace, all depend upon the defeat of Sherman.— Every good to freemen depends upon his defeat.

For the delectation of our lady readers, we clip the following from the New York Herald of the 21st icstant :

Fancy feathers are now greatly in vogue for neglige hats—those of the cassowary, the flamingo, the hawk the pheasant, the peacock, and even the parrot. The very small veils, which cover the face so coquetishly, are worked with jet beads and fringed with cho-These small veils differ in form. One is called the "mask veit," and is made of lace and edged with chonille, tipped with beads; this form covers the face as a mask. Another kind is called the "Josephine Veil," and is larger than the mask; it is round, and has black lace ends, and is likewise fringed with jet. Then there are the white lace veils, edged with fringe of the these are particularly becoming. Veils are worn all round the brims of hats, being long in front, and de-

paratively short. ply at the back and sides; never in front. Plaits among the Presbyterians in the Confederate States. A worn as coronets are again resumed, and considered very distinguished.

creasing at the sides, until at the back they are com-

The hair is arranged in a very complicated style for evening parties, etc .- geld combs and flowers at the back are the usual orne ments. Combs are made much more elaborately than formerly, and are enriched with a gold fringe; but during the day time the style of ar-Many young ladies are wearing the antique bandelets or fillets, bound around their heads; these narrow bands | Henceforth the two churches in connection with the use for them, will not exchange them for our own men, are made of velvet, embroidered with blue or white beads; they are tied at the back, and terminate with Churcu of the Confederate States of America. In all James' Island. We believe, with that paper, that flowing ends; it is a very good style, particularly for their congregations, we trust, the union will be ratified thousands of them would gladly accept the same propothose who have regular features.

bon to match with the dress. The cap is ornamented created by a controversy, imported into our occlesiastiwith a white or red pigeon's wing, or with au, algrette | cal councils from the North twenty seven years ago of peacock, eagle, or pheasant's feathers. Little girls Thanks be to God for this victory of the Gospel of also wear the toque, but with a long curled white feather Peace. We trust it will be ratified in the devout asand a very tiny algrette in front.

A novelty in kid gloves is to wear them with five or six small buttons, and coming therefore very high up | As it was consummated in the spirit of humble praythe wrist. The high wrist of the underslesse then comes | er, so may it be cemented—that it may be indeed a deover the glove.

picturesquely obtained now by aid of the new curtainless | blessing to the church. For this purpose, it has been onnets. object to being deemed rather in advance of the mashion vided, the congregations should now hold a general and a little peculiar, it is not likely to last very long—it meeting for prayer and praise, that they may be bap is too fantastic. Everybody knows how everybody tized by one and the same spirit, and invigorated for wears her hair at this present period, The Roman coin the duties of the Christian life to which they have been arrangement "nas obtained," as the phrase is; and so called. we all draw it back tightly over the ears, bind it with a velvet fillet and tie it up in a more or less luxuriant club behind. No more effective arragement for displaying the shape of the head, if the head has any shape at all, was ever designed. That it is felt to be graceful and good in itself, is proved by this fact, that those autocruis, the milliners, have adapted bonnets to suit the hair, instead of, as usual, forcing the bair to adapt itself

to the bonnet. The great gain in the altered bonnet shapes is this, that it admits of flowers being placed immediately upon the hair, and every artist knows that this is a great gain. To be sure we have always had flowers in troot staff officer, Col. Warner.) of the bonners, but though they were under the brim, they were either separated from the hair by tulle, or presed down so low on the forehead that the effect was missed altegether; besides, the hair is usually dressed in such a way upon the temples that it is utterly im- and Yank alike for the welcome of this temporary repossible for it to form the roft elastic background for flowers that is now afforded by the luxuriant club at the back. There will no longer be any difficulty in painting a woman in her bonder, provided she will stand in such a way that the artist can do justice to the fair

substitute for the banished bayoleut. A scarlet japonica, a crimson or a buff tea rose, or dark hair, would be a delicious bit of color, a soft flexic'e bit of lace or tulle falling down to meet it, every leat thrown up by the dark brown or black background Why, the sight would almost reconcile a woman to the possession of dark locks, even though she does live in hese days of glorification of golden bair. It would be such a thing as Glorgione painted—such a thing as Philip has found herecofore nowhere save in Spain .-What if the sense of beauty, suddenly awakened, should throw off entirely those rigid lines which have too long surrounded the temale head out of doors, and, joining hand in hand with fashion, should insist that the votaries of the latter do henceforth wear soft wireless combinations of cloudy lace and silvery talle rendered distinctly by deft selected flowers alone. Ramembering the spoonshaped bonnets of a while ago, it can be Loped such a result may be achieved.

A Currency Article.

The following editorial article from the Charlottesville Chronicle is worth reading. The remedy proposed for the present emberrassments is a questionable one. but plain talk on such subjets is the way to arrive

Perhats " our wisdom is timited," as Mr. Sam. Weler remarked on a familiar occasion; but if anybody can see of what imaginable service the Confederate curreacy is to any human being, outside the extortioners, we are upable to follow him. We understand a currency to be a measure of values. If Mr. Davis' treasury notes are a measure of value, then may our tailors get the dimensions of their customers by measuring their images in a concave mirror, and the tumblers that contain the drams of our farmers should no longer be ematicians were wrong in the assertion that "the shorplain, but formed of a series of convex lenses. If we test distance from one given point to another given ple than firmness in disaster. When Hanibal overrun are called upon to dream with uniformity; and let our point is a straight line? whole world environment be brought to one standard. Supply the whole nation with appropriate glasses, and let us have a general carnival of unrealities. Is two of his election. As a general thing they say Wheeler thousand dollars the measure of a horse? Is twelve has done them little harm, but an occasional unsophiswails. Still with one third of their army descroyed, and hundred dollars the measure of a suit of clothes? Is two ticated Yankee lets the cat out, and tells us he is play a powerful enemy thundering at their gates, not one Roman dared to whisper peace under these circumstandard dollars the measure of a pair of boots? Is fifty ing the d—1 with the railroad. They seem surprised dollars the measure of a bushel of meal? Is eight dollars that our men manifest such a universal determination ces. After that thenation achieved great glory. The lars the measure of a pound of bacon? Is eight hundred dollars the measure of a cow? Is nine thousand dollars the measure of the board and tuition of a child for nine months? Is the president of a bank to pay his whole salary for a hundred weight of pork? This is all about half of them would be condemned by our inspectively well for the hove, that is the formula of the salary for a hundred weight of pork? very well for the boys, that is the farmers and the niggers; but it is death to the frogs, that is, towns-people and the poor in the country. It is crushing out the life | readily recognized as the property of Tennessee tarmers. of the body of the people. It is a burden too heavy to All we interrogated said they were forced from home, submissive bodies when the General ding army can give, is to make freemen slaves and slaves be borne. Patiently have the people waited.

And we can crush the enemy. I feel that they are as n'uch our prisoners now as the Yanke's at Anderson-ville. How can that be done? Not by discoaraging those willing to fight, not by speculating and extorting. Not by failing earnestly to support the organized powers. Not by failing earnestly to support the organized powers to not be seen to tooly by the reverse of all these propositions—retary of the Treasury. The winter approaches; the last possible we cannot crush Sourman? He has three hundred miles of railread to keep up, which must and minimistation of the second was that the second was to the effect that have any money. The second was to the effect that have any money. The second was to the effect that have any money. The second was to the effect that have any money. The second was to the effect that have any money and second was to the effect that have any money. The second was to the effect that have any money and second was to the effect that have any money and second was to the effect that have any money and second was to the second was to the effect that have any money and second was to the second was to the effect that have any money and second was to the second was to the effect that have any money and second was to the second was to the effect that have any money and second was to the second was to the effect that have any money and second was to the second was to the effect that have any money and second was to the second was to the effect that have any money and second was to the second was to the effect that have any money and second was to the second was to the second was to the second was to the effect that have any money and second was to the se

are as rare as precious gems. Difficult to secure; inclined and the prospects of his department were never better. This may be so—they were never good. But—as the fellow said when he jumped out of the two—this detachment, with Maj. Clare, staff officer repre—this story window of his apartment to avoid his landford— said multitude of old men, women and children. Many "we can't wait!" There is a peremptory and unset— unavoidable instances of distress occur, with the arrival cashed.

Everything now is reduced to the gold standard, and this is twenty to one. The sham has lived long enough. No Government-no people can encounter such a systy then ever escaped the lips of man. He said be meant | tem of values as this. The Government, indeed, avoids the difficulty. It has its schedules. But the poor widow woman, the infirm old man living on his little income, has no schedule. What purpose, then, we ask, T. does the currency serve? The Government evades it; the non producer is crushed by it. We cling to a currency from habit. The fact is, in our circumstances, we want no currency. It is a monstrous nightmarethat note bureau, and the sooner the spectre is dismissthe people buy without a medium of exchange? To the latter question we reply, that the currency does not effect purchases: it merely ministers to oppression. It is no medium of exchange where a thousand dollars of

destroyed in the operation. To the first question, we

answer, that the Government is entitled to supplies

for the army, and it must have them. Let it as is

now doing, give its certificates of indebtedness, bearing interest. All the notes in the Confederacy should be burnedthe government compensating the holders with cotton coming election, we may have peace. But there is no or bonds—that is the remedy for the Confiderate finances. Any other remedy will merely tax Mr. Trenbolm with imaginary devices that will end like Mr. Memminger's. Mr. Trenbolm has no lamp like Aladdin; and he mey rub his present one till doomsday without getting a dollar. What would the people do on the disappearance of the currency? They would do as other nations have done slready—they would simply exchange one commodity for another. The farmer would give meal for sugar. A man would give two cows for a horse. Some article would become the most common article of exchange, as, for example, tobacco. Persons would procure a supply of such an article, and give an equivalent for an equivalent. Inconvenient this would be certainly; but something is better than nothing. As matters now stand, the presence of the notes shut out all this; you cannot even

sellers, and the prices are unbealthy. When a fact developes itself, it is the part of common sense to treat it as a fact. Statesmen should act upon existing facts, and not cling to objects which the current bas passed. There is a time to be cautious; and a time to be bold; and he is the good eargeon who knows when to cut. The life is better than an eye or same color as the bonnet, and tipped with white bugles; steadying himself in the eddies of Confederate notes? Let him shove out in the current and the boat will

could not do it. The lofty figures tempt the capidity

THE PRESENTERIAN CHURCH.—The distinction of Curls find a place in almost every head-dress, but Old School and New School is henceforth abolished plan of union has been agreed upon. The last act necessary to its communication is described in the following taken from the Christian Observer, a New School

Presbyterian paper: THE UNION CONSUMMATED.—As stated in our last, the union of the General Assembly and the United Synod was consummated in the Synod by the cordial adoption ranging the hair has latterly become much more simple. of the plan presented by the Committee on the subject. Little boys wear the toque, or Russian cap, with the Spirit, moving the bearts of his servants simultaneous- of their own Government having released them from all ly to engage in this hallowed work of healing a division, obligations to it. pirations, the prayers, hopes and evangelical labors of brethren throughout the bounds of the United Church.

fence of our time-honored standards—a barrier against The protiest effect of color can be legitimately and every form of error-and, under God, a permanent Seiza the chance while it lasts, if you do not suggested that in places where the church has been di-

> The Georg's Truce. The Griffin Rebel, of the 23d, contains the following gossiping letter from Rough and Ready, the truce rendezvous, dated on the 18th. It gives an "entertainirg" view of the manber in which the truce has been conducted, with some other items of an interesting description:

The detachment of Eederal soldiers here, corresponding to our " one hundred men, with a compliment of officers," is under the command of Col. Caterson, of the 87th Indiana, (Geo. Sherman being represented by his

presume, about parallel with other occasions of the last night, and the prize came up to this city. aind. The labors of the late campaign, so obstinately and perseveringly battled, seemed to have prepared Reb spite. They mingle, bowever, more after the manner of fresh arrived foreigners than re-united friends. Conversations at these meetings cover all topics of camp life—rations, clothes, commanders, commands, negroes, on a small scale. Newspapers, also, are freely ex-changed—the only regret with the Rebs being the mys. Sherman lost his leg in the repulse from Port General Hood in the victory of Chickamanga. terious scarcity of Northern papers with the Yankees. So far as we can judge, they had no mail from August 31st to September 2d. The United States officers of this detachment are mixed. Colonels Warner and Carerson are very gentlemanly in their diplomatic associations, and would stand in the C. S. A., as about second-class officers of the same rark. Among the line officers are working only with one flager, an ordinary reporter can burnen sympathy, and kind in their attentions to the using the two hands the rapidity is increased immensely. Atlanta exiles; but a large majority are emphatically

"whales of the first water." Stript of their uniforms, (f which they are so vain) and restored to their er avocations, one would naturally expect to find busses in cotton factories, free school agents or pedies. f"notione" and patent medicines. Yet, take them as a fraternity, they are pretty good livers—jolly, social tellows—and, withal, seem to enjoy a truce much more han a fight. Luxuries at their mess-table are very scarce. They have nothing that we have not, and sev ral articles of our diet is blank in their "bill of fare." I don't know that they live thus all the while ; but at this time, Anderson's hotel is far ahead of Caterson's in point of edibles. I must admit they have an abundauce of whickey--every son of a gun of them, from the Unlonel down. The first thought is to offer newly made equaintances emong the Rebs "a drink." They seem to think all the "elixers" we get comes via the blockade, the "tanglefoot" factories in Dixie having long since "played out." Their hospitality, in this connection I regret to say, in some instances has been shamefully acknowledged, especially in the Q M. Department, several of its honorable representatives having recently been seen demonstrating, by actual proof, that our math

A large majority of Yankees with whom we have come in contact are McClellan men, and seem confident to "fight on forever," and say "d-d if you all hav'n been posted how to talk."

tors. Among the teamsters is a good proportion of negroes-all good Yanks together. Several negroes were In February last (and this is September) we were old that nous allient changes that sale; but the min ranks, but they " no do dat."

CONDITION & SPIRIT OF THE MISEISSIPPIANS. none but Unionists should bereafter remain in the discount of the Clarion, who, though a loose trict which he ruled. Except when the General is have the means to do this. We must return the ab- are as rare as precious gems. Difficult to secure; in-

tled bill in the public stomach, and the amount must be of every train; old men and women, almost at the

Surely when the great General of the Universe makes up his final report of the battle of life, the name of Wm Sherman, Maj Gen. U. S. A., execrable by this act alone, will be written on infamy's unballowed page -7 thle that of J. B. Hood will shine out in characters of living light as the champion of right and the friend of humanity.

THE YANKEE SLAVE TRADE .- In almost-every one of the recruiting and substitute brokers' offices, such conversation as the following is of daily occurrence :-Gent.—What is the price of a likely young negro to day? Broker.-From \$550 to \$600, according to the demand. Gent.—Could you furnish me with three or coupons of interest secure only fifty dollars worth of any commodity. Nine hundred and fifty dollars are setts, where we send those who can't pass examination, and where we get larger prices. Gent.-How soon could you fill an order for twenty or thirty negroes to fill the quota of our town, at, say, \$550 each? Broker. - We can't take orders ahead. The price is going up every day. We expect another carload to-morrow. pext day, and we will sell at the market price. This talk savours of the slave mart; but it is repeated in Buffalo every day. White men bring, in some instances from \$50 to \$100 more than negroes. One man paid \$\$75 for a sound Canadian yesterday. The market is fluctuating, but the tendency is upwards.

Buffulo Daily Courier.

Brigadier Gen. Hammond, Surgeon General of the United States, has been dismissed the service for stealdg and lying.

No proper name can escape being turned into ridicule, adding to it a droll prefix. Lyon, a great coxcomb, to his serious distress, was every where greeted as "Dandy Lion." No man was ever more approved than he was by this ridiculous joke, and great was his relief when he inherited an estate, with the privelege of assuming the name of "Winder." Had be said asid: his absurd style of cress, it is possible he might have thus escaped the ridicule to which he had thus exposed him. relief when he inherited an estate, with the privelege of use gold. We have tried to buy bacon with gold. We If; his relentless companions merely altered but his nick name, and he was ever afterwards known as "Beau Winder.

> The Louisville Journal, of the 15th, says that a band t guerrillas a few days before, captured a Yankee steamer near Canton, Ky., in the Cumberland river, and used her as a ferry boat with which to cross the river. About the time one-third had crossed a gunboat came along and broke up the arrangement. The Journal says the rebels behaved themselves uncommon ly well, taking nothing from the boat, and paying fitteen cents a drink for their liquor.

> A model young dady just graduated from a certain distant Academy, remarked : "I cannot declive how the young gentlemen of Panola can drink to such recess when they know it is so conjurious to their institutions."

YANKEE PRISONERS ENTERING OUR SERVICE.-The Constitutionalist says that some of the Yankee prisoners whose term of service has expired, and who are de-Ass, mbly and Synod will be known as the Presbpterian have entered our service and are now doing duty on with thanksgiving and praise to God for the gift of His sition, if properly made to them, the disgraceful conduct

South Carolinian.

A respectable citizen has handed us the following copy of the late Mr. Gay's intallible care for tooth ache. le has lately used it with complete success in his own amily: "To a table spoontal of any kind of spirits, add the same quantity of sharp vinegar, and a teaspoonful of common sult, mix them well together; hold he liquid in the mouth so that it can enter the cavity or honow in the tooth; it will give almost instantaneous relief, without any increase of pain."

How many of both sexes, from overloading their brains and underworking their bodies, have sunk prematurely tato their graves! How many have become tenants of in-catic asplams! How many the victims of chronic dyspep sia, and all manner of ne. vous disorders! What is the val-te of any conceivable amount of learning, to him whose frame has become enfectled and broken down by the inkense and protracted labor of acquiring it? If the head has become the veriest storehouse of knowledge of what use it to the person whose fingers are too leadle to turn the key? It is the now of Ulysses is the hands of suitors.

The Norfolk, Va., Regime says: The English blockade-runner Lillian, a magnificent de-woed sesamer, has arrived at this port, a prize to he United States navy. Ot course she came out of Wilmington. She was chased a long distance, and du ring the case threw overboard some four hundred bales of cotton. At last a shot from the Connecticut perforated her hull, and she yielded. One hundred and two The social communings between the two squads, is, 1 of her crew and passeegers were sent to Washington

Two One-Ledded Commanders .- It is observed by those curious in coincidences that both the commandeis-in-cutef of the confronting armies at Atlanta, Hood and Sherman, have left a leg on the bastle field. Gen. Sherman has, however, physically an advantage over his opponent in the use of both arms, while Gen. Hood Presidents, etc., with a considerable sprinkle of barter has only a sump in the place of one of his General Sherman lost his leg in the repulse from Port Hudson,

A writing machine has at length been discovered. This is a novel and curious instrument, which has need invented by a French artisan named Bryons. It is for the pur pose of taking short hand notes with more than usual ra-idity. It consists of a series of levels worked by key i.ke a piano, and acting on a set of types which impres

Hon Josiah Quincy, in his speech in Portland on Saturdy evening, total his audience how McCle.lan was to ride with one foot on a war horse and the other on a peace plat torm. The platform is to turn on a pivot, and the horse will travel around on the older-mill system.

Oincinatic Commercial

TO THE JAIL of New Hancver county, a negro man who says that his name is BAM, and that he belongs to Mrs. Elesabeth Singson, of the county. ward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs. B. B. McHAE, Sheriff.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of New Hanover county, a negro man named GEORGE, who says that he belongs to James moore, of Brunswick octuary. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be deait with at the law directs.

B. B. McBAE, Sheriff. Oct. Sih 25-6t-2-1t

TO FARMERS IN NEW HANOVER. A GENTS for this County are now ready to receive the Tax in Hind. Farmers will please be prompt in delivering what has been a sessed. Bring your estimates when you come to pay your Tithes.

Agent for New Hanover County. Office at Measrs. Ellis & Mitchell's.

OFFICE COUNTY AGENT TAX IN KIND. Smithville, N. C., Oct. 1, 1864.

W. T. HUGGINS.

J. H. THEES,

TO FARMERS IN BRUNSWICK COUNTY. MB. W. L. HALL will receive Tax in Kind, at River Side and Town Creek: Mr. Jordan Watter Bills and Town Creek; Mr. Jordan Woolard at Brink loy's; I will receive at Smitnville, and a few days at Shall loyie, each month. Farmers must bring in all they have estimated, and bring the estimate to get a receipt on, as I cannot receipt without it. Parties not paying, will have

County Agent Brunswick Co.

Columbia papers please copy. unavoidable instances of distress occur, with the arrival of every train; old men and women, almost at the grave, tired and worn out by heat and fatigue, young lastics and boys, childhood and infancy, robbed of nightly every source of comfirt, manifest in every circumstance and motion the reality of the sad loss of home.

Sincely when the great General of the Universe makes

We have parted and forever-O'er my heart a shadow cast, For the light of love, oh never, Can illume my dreary path.

We have parted, I have loved thee, But for me all hopes are over. We have parted, I can't forget thee, I'll think of thee forever more.

We have parted, but thy image Is engraven on my heart.

I can't forget the happy moments

We have past, and new we're parted.

But you loved me and ever Must thy memory be with me. All is over, we have parted, But my heart must think of thee.

In this town, on Monday morning. 3d inst., ANNA M., only daughter of H. and M. A. Bukhimer, aged 10 years, 2 months and 10 days.

In this town, on the 30th September, DAVID H. YULER,
son of H. C. and Henrietta Hewlett, aged 2 years, 5

> Eleep on, dearest babe Till th u shart call me home Dearest Davy thou hast gone
> To reap thy reward 1 and up for thee, Thou canet not come to me. But I can go to thee.

nonths and 15 days.

In Smithville, N. C., on the 25th Sept., 1884, Mrs. MARY a mcKEITH N, corsort of Jas. G. McKeithan, Esq., in the 61st year of ner age.

Bue had been a faithful and consistent member of the Methodist Episco; al Church for more than thirty years. Her piety was of that gentle and uncorrusive yet deep and fervent character which commends itself to all. She was ever ready to us offices of triendship and benevolence to all who came within her reach, and many a soldier, far fom his hum., will remember with everlasting gratitude the gentle hu sing and kind words of obser which he re-Jas. McKeithan, in Haifax, N. S. She leaves an aged husband and seven chudren to mourn her loss. Her taith was in Christ and her end was peace.

N. C. Christian Advocate please copy. In this county, on the 27th ult., Mrs. PRISILLA KEITH, wife of Mr. Geo. Keith, aged 35 years.

WILMINGTON MARKET, OCTOBER 5, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—No cha. ge to report, and we quote on the hoof at \$2 25 to \$2 50 per lb. for net meat, as in Bacon—Is scarce and in demand. Sells from carts a \$5 50 to \$8 per b.

BERNAL—\$5 to \$4 50 per lb.

BUTTER. - \$9 to \$10 per lb.

COTTON - some sales have taken place during the week at \$1 50 for one upressed, and \$1 75 per lb. for com-Corn—Sells at \$18 to \$20 per bushel, as in quantity.

CORN MEAL-Retails from the granuries it \$25 per Cupperas—Retails at \$4 to \$4 50 per lb. EGGS—From carte \$5 to \$5 50 per dozen.

FLOUR—Is very scarce, and in demand. We quote small sales for the week as \$600 per bbl. for superfine.

FORAGE—Fodder \$18 to \$20; and Shucks \$1 to \$10 per

100 ibs.

Hipss.—Green \$2 and dry \$4 to \$4 50 per 1b. LWATHER.—Sole \$23, and upper \$25 per 15.
LWATHER.—Sole \$23, and upper \$25 per 15.
LAND—By the barrel, \$5 to \$5 to per 15.
NAILS—bell by the leg at \$1 30 to \$3 per 15.
Page.—Cow sell at \$.4 to \$70 per bussel.

PUTATURE.-Irish \$30 to \$30, and nweet \$18 to \$1) per bushel. POULTRY .- Chiokeas to to \$7, and gown fowls \$8 to \$9

kics.—Clean 50 to 60 cents per lb. by the cask. EALT .- We quote sound made from store at \$20 to \$35 per Luinel. LUGAN. - Brown sells by the barrel at \$7 50 to \$1 per lb. by at P.—Borghum is dull as \$13 to \$20 per gain bushing.—Fayettovide factor; \$3 25 to \$3 to per gard

by the baie. SPIRITS 'I URPENTINE—Nomical at \$5 to \$5 per Lation. 'ALLUW-\$3 50 to \$5 per lb. YARN- By the bale \$15 per busch.

Wood—is in demand, and but little coming in Wac 15to by the best load at \$13 to \$ 0 for pine, \$30 to \$15 for a.h, and \$33 to \$40 per cord for oat. MONEY MARKET.

In stocks and bouds we have no change to report, and only small transactions have taken place during the week. specie and Exchange has been in better request, and prices have advanced. We give the following as the buying rates:
Confederate Bonds range from \$100 to \$200, according to

42 68. Four per cent. Certificates \$60. 7 30 Notes \$65. Goid \$15; miler \$22; Sterling bills \$15 for one.
\*Bauk Motes—Morth Carolina \$3 61 to \$4; Georgia \$2 60 to \$3; Bouth Carolina and Virginia \$2 for one.

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 3d .- Bacon \$5 50 to 6 00. Pork \$2 50. Lard b 50 to \$5.

Buef 1 50 to \$2 per pound, retail.

Besws \$3. Butter \$5 to \$6.

Cotton \$1 50 no 1 75. Coffee 12 50 to \$15.

Cotton % ara—\$20 to \$40 per bunch.
Couron Kara—\$20 to \$40 per bunch.
Copperas, retain \$5. D. led Fruit \$1 to 1 50 per lb.
Extract Log wood \$3 to \$5 per ib.
Flour—super. \$400; namily \$265.
Grann—Corn \$25. Wheat \$35. Rye \$20. Oats \$10.— Peas \$15. Hides-Green \$2 50 to 3 50; dry \$5 to \$6.

Irun-Bweden \$, to a 60. Fooder, new, \$7 to \$5; o.d, \$10. Hay 5 50 to \$6. Shucks Leaber-Upper \$20; Sole :7 50. Liqu is-Coin wallace, \$45. Apple and Peach Brandy \$40 tu \$45.

Molasses, country made, \$15. Rice 60 D; cask. bugar \$5 per bul; metall \$9 to \$10. Optops \$40 per ua hei Pot ...oes-Irisu \$10 to \$15 per bushel; Sweet \$10 to \$12. rayettevide 4.4 ameetings, \$1.62 to 3.50. Balt 37.60 to \$40 per bushed. Tallow \$3 to 3.50 Wood \$5 to \$6.

A LL MEMBERS of the Moores' Crock Rifls Grards, to E Isia N. C. Troops, who are now absent by reason of expired furiouga's, will report to their command at once, or be considered deserters, and will be deart with as such.

J. P. STRINGFIELD, Lieut. Coma'g Co. Camp near Petersburg, Va., }

TO REAT CHEAP. ON TUESDAY of the No.ember Term of Bladen Count, Court, I will rent to the high-se bidder, for 12 months, that large and commod ous Bu. ding in an appenditume, known as the "carter Hotel," together with all the out houses connected therewith Store, Offices, ctables, &c., and a large and productive Vegetable Gar-

To refugees and others living in Wilmington who desire a comfortable name volucual having to pay runnous rent therefor, away from the rude attains of was, a rate opportonity is offered. Engabeth own is a quiet, healthy visuage, situated on the cape rear liver, about midway between Wilmington and Fagetteville. The building will accommo-

Vermington and rankings.

Persons desiring to obtain further particulars, or to rent privately before November, may address me at Graveng Hill, Bladen County, N. C., or my Attorney, Jac. 2. Kich-

ardson, Esq., at Engabelliown. ELISHA J. ANDERS. Sept. 28th POTICE.

THUESDAY, the 27th day of October next, at the late residence of the late fichard J. Player, I will sell at public affection, his crop of Cota, Fodder, Peas, Potatoes, &c., a complete set of Farming implements, Cattle, Horse, Bridge and Saddle, Hogs, Sneep, Bees, Gums, and other artio es too tedious to mention. SAA'L P' & YER, Adm'r.

There's something in a figinear, There's something in a huge balloon.

AD the poet Wordsworth, on the morning that he pen-ned the above lines, supped at fill breasfast habis some delicious Chicory, he would undoubtedly . As a ided Thera's something in a cup of chicery.

It is a most delightful and popular substitute for Jama It is a most denganda section of the section of the

VARIETY STORE ASRIVALS.

### CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, OCT. 1, 1864.

WE saw this week a gentleman who passed a part of last week in Ch rieston, and who had gone through the States as an independent nation. The tone and spirit last week in Ch. rieston, and who had gone through the postesses another qualification veporation of the city exposed to the shells of the enemy.

State as an other qualification veporation of the city exposed to the shells of the enemy.

Are calculated to produce upon the public mind, can be ocratic party and State as the control of the city exposed to the shells of the enemy. It is folly to deny that these shells have done a large amount of damage. They have done a great deal of injury; but with every item of damage has arisen the uncorguerable determination of the people never to bettering you social condition. On your arrival in the submit to Yankee domination. If there ever was a port of New York you may expect to be immediately general, nay, a universal hatred among one people solicited to enlist in the Federal army for the restoraagainst another, it is that entertained by the rising the negro. What will the liberation of the negro bengeneration of the South against the people of Lincoln- efit you or yours at home or abroad, that you should

Soun of the Richmond Dailies have started a new Press Association. They are welcome to do so. Leav tion? Read; and from the letters of John Martin and ing Jackson, Miss., out of the question, we most hon- W. Smith O'Brien learn that the war of the Northern estly think that Richmond is the meanest place in the Yankees against the Southern States is a most unjust, Confederacy to get despatches from. If Richmond can most bloody and inhuman war. Read; and learn from do without the Press Accountion, we know that the As war of the North against the South is the direst, most sociation cagest to be able to do without Richmond. - destructive, and most dismal of all the evils that could

the same feeling growing on us.

feet calculated to change the relative position of the junctions by cultating in or aiding a wer which the armies in Northern Georgia. To use a common exspoon or spoil a horn. We will hear from it in a few posite parties are working together in the cause

a determination on Lis part to try to as! Richmond at the North.

NEARLY A FIRE. - Yesterday, Letween twelve and one o'clock, some ladies in the main building of Gen- favourable consideration of its readers, the Irish Times eral Hospital No. 4, called attention to a smoke says:ceming from the rot or he back wing of the opposite building, S. E. come of Front and Dock streets far from the tury of the strife, cannot but have weight In a few minutes the incipient fire was completely got even with the fiercest. Means will be taken to secure under with the loss of only a few shingles. Had the for all an opportunity of signing the 'appeal' at the matter occurred at night, it might have resulted in one Rotunda, in the portices of houses of worship, and in the public streets. We have far greater reason to deof the mest disastrous fires with which the town has sire that peace should prevail in America than England been visited for some years.

## THE BANGHET, NO. 1.

here. This last Banshee-Banshee, No. 2, we hope to see her here shortly :-

FACITING RACK -On Saturday last, by special arrange- be listened to with respect and with effect. A people ment, a trial of speed took place from Holyheed to Kings-town, between the mail steamer Uister and the Banshee. vessel built by Messrs Altken and Mansell, it Glasgow, for a well-known firm in this town, for the purpose of running miles ; er hour, and carry 250 tors of dead weight. The Balthee is built of steel, and is 1,100 ; ons x. m., and is pronelied by paddles, driven by engines of 250 horse power.

### From the Raleigh Confederate. Strange Infatuation.

It seems to be regarded as an exhibition of personal ncompetent for field service. Those who have all along

or forty thousand men, which, if added to Lee's or his name to the persuasion of that document. Ho d's army in the next thirty days, would enable them The Dublin Evening Mail, with its strongly markto sweep Grant or Sherman from before them as with a ed Confederate sympathies, has scarcely patience to

Beside these thirty or forty thousand men, there is It remarks? as the Richmond Dispatch has observed, are absolutely publish to day. As an address from the people of Great necessary—the agricultural details, for instance. The Britain and Ireland, it has been prepared with a regard tiality be an object with those having authority, as we

Then there are the thousands of able-bodied men em- South, and the arguments of this address in sustainployed in quartermaster, commissary, (State and Na- ment of that course are irrefragible. ithing val even conscription departments, kept there in 7. clasion colaw. Ala to these the other thouse comments in the editorial columns, in the following only a slight bruise on the ankle. wrong are withheld from, the active service.

that protects the South Side railroad. Sherman will is in a fair way of being more than realized. also be heavily reinforced, when he will make a desperate effort to penetrate still farther into Gorgia and crush Hood's army. With their armies replenished, who fears the read?—The crisis is upon us. Let State Legislatures, Covernors, and the Confederate authorities look to it, that every available man be forthwith

'rom in London Index, Sept. 1st. The Confederate cause in Ireland,

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

DUBLIN, Aug. 29. The lovers of peace-to say nothing about fair play eral recruiting sergeant has begun to find his occupation gone in Ireland. This desirable consummation has by the arrival of an immune procession, headed by the eral recruiting sergeant has begun to find his occupabeen but slowly brought about, and many were the difficulties encountered by the way. Those, however, have been happily surmounted; and it is most granty- spoke as follows: ing to add that Catholics and Protestants, the pulpit

The letter of His Holiness Pius IX. to Archbishop proverbial throughout the United States. Hughes of New York (the publication of which in the first instance inflated the first serious check upon the exodus from ireland) is now being reproduced by the personal business, disconnected with public affairs. I One faculty, or committees of various political societies, and the most had no idea of seeing any number of my fellow-citieff ctive means are being used to give to it all the publicens or discussing political questions. licity it so entirely deserves. Copies of that remarks- "This immense concourse thus sudden

to Irish Emigrants;' (20 a letter contributed to the the rights of the State, reinvigorate the Union, and, himself sufficiently acquainted with all the roads, bye- own ruin; could be see my fevered eye, feverish with arguments that have convinced him that Ireland ought. by every means in her power, to endeavor to bring the you good night." war to an end by the recognition of the Confederate are calculated to produce upon the public mind, can be

TO EMIGRANTS FROM 1 RELAND The majority of you seek America with the hope of tion of the Union, and for the pretended liberation of dom, whom they class generally as Yankees. The risk your lives for his so called 'freedom?' What ben-Lord forgive us if we are wrong, but we begin to find efit or credit will red and to you from the re-establishment of the Union, that you should sell yourselves for a few pounds in hand to the men who would raise themselves to military rank, pay, and promotion, by makthe letter of our Holy Father Pope Pius IX., that this befall a people of a nation. Read attentively that epist'e of His Holiness, in which he urges and commands Wr receive little or nothing from the army of Ten- Archbishop Il 18 168 of New York to omit nothing the nessee. The gh we suppose, has already been made can undertake or accomplish as a Bishop to stay the public farcugh the press of Georgia to account for this, war and restore peace; and then ask yourselves, if you can with a safe conscience despise this entreaty of the and to let the would know that some movement is on Holy Father, or lend yourselves to counteract his in-

pression, our people there seem determined to make a with which persons of the highest influence and of op-But even a more remarkable proof chibe unanimity days. We cannot pretend to speculate upon a matter, peace, is to be found in the efforts that are daily made waich, even if we knew all about it, we would not feel to procure signatures to the 'Appeal,' recently put in ourselves at Perty to say anything in reference to more | circulation, from the People of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the People of the United States.' That appeal addresses itself to the ties of kin-GRANT would appear to have assumed the active and dred, to the past history of the United States, to the offersive against Richmond. His movements indicate long continuance of the civil war, to the empty character of the results, to the waste of human life, and to the amount of loss and misery caused by the conflict; itself before the eccurrence of the Presidential election and entreats the people of the North descensider their position, and to make peace with the Southern States.

In a leading article commending that address to the

has. If one of her branches of trade to the Southern States has suffered, a dozen others have prospered; but there are, or were, three millions of the Irish race set-The following is from a Liverpool paper. The Ban- tled in America. The soil of Virginia, and Mississipshee, No. 1, that is, the original Banshee, we have seen pi, and Georgia, absolute y streams with Irish blood. haps the voice of the people from whom Northerners and Southerners have more or less purely sprung, may can best address a Republican Government and a lawmen the mail steamer Uister and the Banshee, a
by Messrs Aitken and Mansell, of Glasgow, for
offence, no selfish motive. It is humanity appealing to
the first in this town, for the purpose of running
to the Uster left the harbour of Boishead
length ahead of the Banshee, which followed
length ahead of the Banshee
length ahead of the Banshee
should be closed in an honorable peace. This popular
should be closed in an honorable peace. This popular
to continually wash away the base of their works. Sand
to continually wash away the base of their works. Sand
to continually wash away the base of their tra.

The Cork Examiner upon the same subject has the following The honesty, the integrity, the ability of the Northern States are now being more and more largely enlist

ed in the cause of peace. Political reasons induce some to moderate the expression of their convictions on this head, but every indication points to the belief that it aufriendliness, by all who are and have by any means only needs a grand occasion—an encouraging crisis kept out of the army, for any one to advocate a policy to induce even the most powerful leaders of America. that shall place in the ranks, where they are so much parties to enrol themselves under the banner of peace needed, the thousands of able bodied men who are occu. This, therefore, is a time when friendly voices from this pying places that can as well be filled by those totally side of the Atlantic may make themselves heard with effect. And if the voice of the people of England is kept out of the war, seem to be oblivious to the fact, likely to be heard with complacency, with how much that what our Generals need now to enable them to se | more readiness ought not the friendly utterance of the cure important and permanent victories, is more men. Irish people to be listened to! We are merely the moth-How are they to get them, except it be from the thou er country addressing what was once our revolted colsands of shade office and detailed men, thick as "leaves ony. We are addressing our own nearest and dearest in Valambrosa," all over the land? It is not to impose hardships upon them, that they are called for, but sufferers by this war, as many a desolate hearth-side, save their country and all they hold dear, from over- many a root-tree deprived of its prop, can testify, both throw and ruin. Could they look at it in this, the true on this and the other side of the Atlantic. It therewho made the most desperate so crifices for it; if there were misery—as, alas! from much—Irishmen have borne eight to ten thousand mer, the most desperate so crifices from the stand to be from eight to ten thousand mer, the most desperate so crifices for it; if there were misery—as, alas! from much—Irishmen have borne more than their fair share. An address from the whole affair flay be conjectured when I state that the horizontal many through the stand caps in gray the formed, having been selected and trained in Europe with especial reference to their "build" and the extra size of their "calves." Their livery is imported at a cost of about one thousand dollars, and the cost of the whole affair flay be conjectured when I state that the horizontal many through the stand caps in gray to the light, surely they would need no other propelling power were virtue in this war, Irishmen were among those to induce them to rush to the front and join our vetc-, who made the most desperate s crifices for it; if there of conscript age, belonging to the State government of people of this country, couched in the language of Carolina Line. There is, perhaps, an equal friendship and broth mood, ought to appeal with pecunumber in each of the State governments of Virginia, liar force to the people of the United States; and we South Carolina and Georgia. Here, then, are thirty trust that every man in Ireland will lend the weight of

treat the address in a spirit of conciliation to the North.

doubtiess a large number still who are detailed for spe- We solicit the reader's attention for the interesting cial duty or for special purpose. Some of these details, document in support of the peace movement which we army and the people must be fed; crops must be plant to both classes of opinions represented among us, and ed and gathered, yet we are satisfied great reforms professes, acordingly, an original sympathy for the North leight shots were reported fired at the city. A number might be made in this department, without reducing the and former confidence in its success, which we, for our of casualties occurred, but mostly from flying bricks or supply of agricultural products, but greatly increasing own part, never entertained. We have consistently treigth of the army. In some sections, we admit, held opposite sentiments, and the event has warranted too many mea have been taken of-this is especially the judgement we formed. Whatever arrangements the case in our western counties where there are few may be concluded between North and South, they will which exploded in the building where he was writing. negroup---but in other sections too many have been left, ever henceforth remain two nations, for many and obvi- Three other young men in the same room and building one on of the burthens of war with impor- ous reasons stated by us and others three years ago .- as Mr. Ladd, very narrowly escaped being killed. The The peace nov. desired will be brought about only by the North admitting the complete independence of the

The address is also given in extenso, with favorable through the partiality or remissness of en- journals :- Dublin Morning News, (leading Catholic rolling officers, e not it worded to the army, and you organ,) Dublin Evening Post, Beliast Newsletter, Wa swell the number to seventy-five, or it may be, one terford Mail, Wicklow News, Drogheda Conservative, hundred thousand men, who, of right, belong to, and by Limerick Chronicle, &c., &c. It was read in the various churches in Queens own on Sunday last, and the Now, what could not be done, if these, or even hal congregations were affectionately and solemnly invited of them, were added to Lee's and Hood's armies? That to sign it. Sheets for signature have been placed in in the building in which he resided. they are and will be needed no one can doubt. The the Chamber of Commerce of this city, the Exhibition, enemy, there can be no question, will bring to bear his the principal hotels, newspaper effices, shops, the offiwhole power during the remaining weeks of the Fall | ces of young men's societies, Trinity College, &c .-Aneady Grant is being reinforced, and he Thus the anticipation of the Irish Times, that the doca vigorous assault upon our right wing ument will be signed by 'two or three millions of men,'

Speech of Hon, G. H. Pendleton\_Mr. Vallandig-

ham's Position Defind. The Dayton (Ohio) Empire of the 17th inst. says: We had, last night, another of those magnificent demonstrations, new so common everywhere, showing conclusively with what force the tide of public sentiment is moving against Abraham Lincoln, and in favor of the Democracy. Mr. Pendleton came to the city yes terday evening, after the Empire had gone to press, and proved as serviceable to Lee in his quality of commissa. instead of being 95,090,000 of miles from us, is' in realconsequently too late to make any notice of his arrival. Nevertheless, the news spread rapidly, a band was engaged, and a serenade appointed at eight o'clock. As Mr. Pendleton was the guest of Mr. Vallandigham, a -may at length congratulate themselves that the Fed- crowd soon began to assemble in front of Mr. Vallan-

Mr. Pendleton being loudly called, came forward and "Ladies and Gentlemen : I thank you for this very and the press, are now uniting their efforts in the cause flattering compliment; I thank you for this manifestation of the hospitality of Dayton, which has become

band.

"At four o'clock this afternoon I did not expect to

ble document are to be found on the doors of Catholic fils me with the renewed hope—it gives me confidence places of worship, and not a Sunday nasses but the epistle of His Holiness may number its readers by many thousands. In one company, many thousands. In one conspicuous instance results, to rejoice over its many many thousands. In one conspicuous instance results, to rejoice that the noward of Covernment will—to see his destruction and have results to rejoice that the noward of Covernment will—to see his destruction and have results to rejoice that the noward of Covernment will—to see his destruction and have results to rejoice that the noward of Covernment will—to see his destruction and have results to rejoice that the noward of Covernment will—to see his destruction and have results to rejoice that the noward of Covernment will—to see his destruction and have results to rejoice that the noward of Covernment will—to see his destruction and have results to rejoice that the noward of Covernment will—to see his destruction and have results to rejoice that the noward of Covernment will—to see his destruction and have results to rejoice that the noward of Covernment will—to see his destruction and have results to rejoice over its label against the above named it to some company, who, in handing it to his lordship, that we have heard it said if he was blindfolded and that we have heard the name of the covernment will—to see his destruction and have results to rejoice over its label against the above named it to some company, who, in handing it to his lordship, that we have heard it said if he was blindfolded and the name of the covernment will be called together, not, as now, in the fills me with the renewed hope—it gives me confidence the features of whatever locality the many and not show the features of whatever locality the second that the name of the fills me with the renewed hope in the features of whatever locality the second the features of whatever locality the features of whatever locality the feature

Irishman by the late W. S. O'Brien, (being a power—with peace and Union, will accure us the blessings of fully written answer to the orations of 'Gen. Meagher personal liberty, material prosperity, and national powers. of the Sword'); and (3d) an address from Mr. John of the death out of which I hourly, with feebler outcry, which Napolson described as the "two o'clock in the of the death out of which I hourly, with feebler outcry, which stating and explaining to his countrymen the you with a speech; I intend only to thank you for the morning" courage, and which consists in never being to be delivered—it were enough to make him dash the

a masterly speech of half an hour, which was repeatedly or more rapid in the pursuit. best judged of by the following introductory passage: port of the Chicago platform. The Democratic party possessed even by good cavalry officers. He is passionwas a State rights party-a constitutional party-a ately fond of horses, and an uncommonly fine judge of Union party-and just now a prace party. It was his them, takes a pleasure in studdying their nature, and party, and its candidates were his candidates. It bore wants, and thus affords the best guarates that he will the Ark of the Covenant; it carried the fortunes of make his men attend to them. When we add that he policy and principles by authority, and was binding cellent shot, out above all, that he is what Carly'e calls from a man of considerable military capacity, cannot, I upon every Democrat, and by them the Democratic "an earnest man," with no frivolity or childishness think, fail to interest your readers. The writer, who is Administration must and should be governed. It was about him, but devoted with all the deep enthusiasm of and he repudiated all others. The unity and harmony enough, we think, to show that the cavalry of General introductions and abilities speedily obtained the comof the party were essential to success, and without suc- Lee's army is in very good hands. cess in November the country was lost. In conclusion he declared his purpose to vote for the nominees of the Chicago C. wention, as the only hope of securing the defeat of Lincoln and the rescue of the republic.

From the Richmend Sentinel. THE MEN. BY MAURICE BELL.

In the dosk of the forest shade A sallow and dusty group reclined: — Gallops a horseman up the glade. "Where will I your leader find? Tidings I bring him from the morning's scout, I've borne them o'er mount, and moor, and fen ""Well, sir, stay not hereabout,

Here are only a few of ' the men.' " Here no collar has bar or star, No rich lacing adorns a sleeve, Farther on our officers are, Let them your report receive. Higher up—on the hill up there,

Overlooking this shady glen, There are their quarters—don't stop here, We are only some of the men.

" Yet, stay courier, if you bear Tidings that the fight is near, Tell them we're ready, and that where They wish us to be we'll soon appear; Tell them only to let us know Where to form our ranks and when;

And we'll teach the vaunting fce That theyive met a few of 'the men!'. " We're the men, though our clothes are worn We're the men, though we wear no lace, We're the men, who the foe have torn,

And scattered their rat ks in dire disgrace We're the men who have triumphed before, We're the men who will triumph again; For the dust, and the smoke, and the cannon's roar, And the clashing bayonets, 'toe're the men !'.

"Ye who sneer at the battle-scars,
Of garments faded, and soiled and bare, Yet who have for the "stars and bars" Praise and homage and dainty fare,

Mock the wearer and pass them on, Refuse them a kind y word—and then Know if your freedom is ever won

By human agents—these are the men !" 51 ge of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH DAY. The enemy, on Monday night, opened on the city furiously from a new gun on the point of Gregg throwing two hundred pounder parrot shells. The firing was continued from three guns Tuesday. During Monday night twenty-seven shots were fired at the city, and thirty-three up to six o'clock Tuesday evening. The casualties were one white man killed and one white woman seriously we unded. Fifteen shots have been fired at Fort Sumter since last re-

rent at 2.75 p. m. In ten muttes after this the Barshee me, atlantly denged her opposent, and, notwithstand. In the beautiful and the continually wash away the base of their works. Sand movement has been begun simultaneously in London, bags and gabious are freely used in the rear of their tra-Liverpool, Marchester, and Glasgon; it begins to-day in End to the first time, occasioned by heated hearing she in Dublin, and will commence shortly in Cork, Quent-stated Engstown is mounted before the making the part of the numbers of the prosecution of ambitions of the in Dublin, and will commence shortly in Cork, Quent-state the first towns.

Liverpool, Marchester, and Glasgon; it begins to-day in the low of ambitions of ambitions of ambitions of ambitions of the low of a count, he is head at lay at this moment by this very town, Bellast, and other Irish towns.

The Cork Evernists was a same and in the sine of the low of the low of the world in the series and chambers. The enemy's observatory on the low of the low ing a picket Monitor off Sumter opened from a field piece on deck and fired ten shots at Eullivan's Island. About six tugs, one propeller gunboat and the Paunee, were in motion taking postion of Fort Sumter. The tug and one of the cradle, dragged from the hespitals, or snatched from the boats appeared to be filled with troops.

light these cripples, children and old men, stolen from plomatis's, who would have arranged terms of peace and the cradle, dragged from the hespitals, or snatched from the boats appeared to be filled with troops. Two of the enemy's steamers were engaged yesterday

endeavoring to save a portion of the wreck of the

"A ROYAL CORTEGE." The Newport correspondent of the New York Evening Post speaks as follows of August Belmont's "turnout." as t appears on Bellevue avenue every pleasant atternoon The equipage that throws all others in the shade and causes them to "rale their ineffectual fires," is that of the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. It consists of a low barcuche, drawn by four elegant and firey thoroughbreds," with postillions mounted on the left or ery, are sospended from a high seat on the back of the carriage, technically called the "bramble." The barouche is lined with tich satin damask, and the outside trimmings are of heavy git. The postilions are dressed in buckskin breeches and high top boots, with black silk veivet jack-ets and caps highly ornamented with gold lace. The men

the harness and other trappings at \$3,000.

When the reyal cortege makes its appearance on the majesty are said to contain some forty horses, valued at \$1.000 to \$8.000 each.

### SIEGE OF CHARLESTON. FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH DAY.

unusually severe, the enemy firing from three guns in Mr. Lister, a retired corn dealer, also of Leeds, who, on rapid and constant succession. During the twenty four hours ending six o'clock Wednesday evening, eighty-

splinters. Mr. A. W. Ladd was severely and dangerously wounded in the left shoulder by a fragment of shell, shell passed through the desk of one, (Mr. C, J. Por-cher,) just as he had risen to close a shutter of the window against the heat of the sun. It then went under the desk, passing through the legs of Mr. W. Lambert, breaking the leg of the chair and leaving Mr. W. with

four females of the family of Mr. John Burckmyer, one of them seriously, breaking her collar bone, besides inflicting several slight bruises. A man by the name of Collins, a laborer, had his leg taken off Wednesday evening by the explosion of a shell

Another shell which exploded in a building, wounded

Captain Soule left the city Wednesday morning to hold a flag of truce communication with the enemy at Port Royal Ferry for the exchange of letters and official documents. He will return to-day by the Savannah train.—Chas. Courier, 29th ult.

" General Wade Hampton, The Richmond Dispatch, of the 21st, contains the

following pen and ink portrait of this gallant Carolinifeed them full for some time yet to come. Grant has oppressive of the sun's distance from us. Thus, the sun,

times gone by. Master of Horse, it can hardly be improper to give the from the sun, must also be charged correspondingly. public of Virginia, who know him only from h, s exploits, and who are deeply interested in matters of which nearly 192,000, as heretofore supposed. The sun s diherseay, for we do not reccollect that we ever saw him in our lives. He is said to be, then, in the prime of life, of a strong natural understanding, coneiderably cultivated, of immense physicial strength and activity, of wonderful endurance, and of inexhaustible energy. He has been al! his life passionately addicted to field sports and wood craft, in both of which he is said to excel most

One faculty, of the last importance to an officer bolding such a command as his, he is said to possess in a very remarkable degree—that, namely, of becoming opening scenes of life, or the entering upon some newly and almost instinctively, with all discovered paradise. look into my desolation, and be ADE RUNNER—THE UNITED STATES AGAINST THE UNITED STATE

honor you have done me, and now I beg leave to wish thrown off the proper balance by any surprise, no mat-sparkling beverage to the ear h in all the pride of its ter how sudden, or any danger, no matter how little mantling temptation. Mr. Vallandigham was next called, and responded in foreseen. Yet no man is more impetuous in the charge

General Hampton possesses another qualification vethe Republic. The Chicago platform enunciated its is a splendid rider, a practiced swordsman, and an ex- letter, coming as it does from an impartial source, and the only authorized exposition of the Democratic creed, nature to the cause in which he is enaged, we have said | Federal States about two years ago, and through his

" Spain to Christebal Colon " (Columbus ) Spain is about to erect to the memory of one of her

greatest sons. The statue is to be erected at the Straits of Gibraltar, and will be fifty meters in height. A great globe Grant's frightful campain. The letter has been pubof stone will form the basis of it, with the words " plus lished in the Vessillo Italiano of Vevielfi, and I send

The relief of these words will term a ramp, or ledge, of it : at the foot of the rear, facade of the pedestal, running up by the interior of it, and by the left side of the statue. This ramp begins in the rear part of the globe, resting on a landing place fifteen maters square, which has on each side a slab holding up great hous of bronza. Morticed in the globe at a certain height there is a marble tablet with this inscription upon it, in gilt brenze letters:

" Spain to CHRISTOBAL COLON, In the reign of ISABEL II,

On the front facade of the pedestal, on which Columbus rests the inner tips of the four fingers and thumb of h is left band, is seen the coat of arms of the Catholic Kings. On the exterior laternal front are the attributes of these monarchs, and on the rear side this inscription:

"To CASTILE and LEON, A new world gave Colon-In the reign of Queen ISABEL I. 12th October, 1492.

The statue of Columbus has the face turned toward tended toward the ocean, as if saying, "You can go The attitude is dignified, and on the forehead of the famous Genoese shines genius-faith in the idea—and the force of perseverance to realize it. Spanish Journals.

From the Richmond Dispatch. General Grant tells Stanton, and Stanton tells Yankeedom, that we have nothing to resist him but old men and children-that we have robbed the cracle and the grave to make up an army. All this is very witty, and very severe, no doubt; but wit and sarcasm are not useful in the capture of cities; and that is what is required of Gen. Grant just at this moment. His friend nd admirer, Sawney Bennett, said, when General Johnston retreated from Manussos, that his whole force did not amount to one .. busant men. And yet that same force hunted his sometime favorite, McChellan, like a deer around this city, and left him panting and shivering behind his breastworks, and under the pro- ed her indepence from Yankee thraldom as no other tection of his ganboats, twenty-five miles below the

We cannot understand why Grant chooses to draw such a despicable picture of our army, seeing that it is the same which flogge! him so often and so severely last! summer. If he should plead that the men are not the same, and hat be killed off all our last summer's he danger of their consenting to bury their animesities in either to his own credit or that of his army. Nay! apprehension is 'not altogether chimerical has been when he calls for one hundred thousand men more shown by what has transpire of certain negotiations a fight these cripples, children and old men, stolen from few weeks since, at Ningara, The self-constituted dithe grave, he cught to consider how bitterly he is re-flecting upon the valor of his Yankee troops. One progamme, which was put forward, we trust, without hundred thousand fresh troops to fight a handful of authority from their respective Governments. A froncripples and boys! What a splendid compliment to our troops! What must be the flower of that people whose infants and old men can hold at bay for three months the flower of the Yankee army, commanded by the most renowned of Yankee generals!

It is unwise in General Grant to make such a state ment with regard to our thops for another reason. He is just about to open a new campaign against them -If he should beat them, after such a description as he gives of them, be can claim no great credit for his success. On the other hand, if they should beat him, (and whatever he may think, we can assure him that every Confederate believes he will be beaten.) the disgrace will be dreadful beyond all example. At any rate, however, we shall expect him, when he shall have found himself beaten again, not to contradict himself and lie like Bennett, or Stanton, or himself, saying that these troops are the flower of the Confederate forces.

A LADY, somewhat advanded in years, but possessed still, it would seem, of some remaining charms, has duavenue, with the Democratic prince in full costume, all vehicles instinctively give way, as though the occupant was indeed a "crowned head." The stables of his Democratic slight compensation for their loss substantial interests. slight compensation for their loss, substantial increase of her pecuniary means; her income is now estimated at about 7000l. a year. The lady's name is Wray, and she dwells at Leeds: she has not attained, so far as can be ascertained, to a greater age than seventy, and under all the circumstances it is not surprising that suitors for her hand have till lately continued to address her. the admision of his own counsel, is now on the shady side Thus far at least, that a marriage contract was entered into between them, settlements drawn, the license ob tained, the ring, trousseau, and breakfast provided, and a parson retained. All was in readiness to make Mr. a parson retained. All was in readiness to make Mr. vided for the amusement or instruction of the idle or commanding generals, the result would have been distinct the happiest men in the world; but on the destination of a visit than astrons. That this new change may meet the approval tined morning Mrs. Wray determined to convinte the unhappy lover that among her other possessions sile still accus omed to horse shows and dog shows, to exhibi- ly will be long before the people of Texas will feel that retained that (f woman's dearest privilege, the right to tions of sheep, pigs, poultry, and cattle, but a donkey change her mind, which right she proceeded to exercise: show is somewhat of a novelty. If the public will learn Magrader. she refused to meet him at the altar, and could not be the lesson conveyed by it, that the donkey is not mereinduced to change her mind, again. Under these dis- by the lazy, obstinate, ugig brute which we in England tressing circumstances Mr. Lister had of course but one alternative, and brought his wrongs before a jary, who, however, not withstanding the elequence of his learned consel, Mr. Digby Seymour, estimated the demage he not have been one of the least profitable uses to which A neighbor told him 'that he had seen a man only had sustained at the hands of the venerable jut at one the Agricultural Hall has been applied. Animals were the day before who was just from the "front," who as

The Sun.

Mr. Alvin Clark has instituted a series of experia star of the sixth magnitude if it were removed to 1,-200,000 times its present distance. If the distances ascribed to several of the stars, as obtained from parallax be true, our glorious luminary can only be reckoned among the very small stars.

The astronomer Verrier, has discovered an error in the sun's parallax, as stated by Encke, and hitherto followed by astronomers. Instead of 8 57 seconds, it is spirit, they would be amply rewarded by finding in their General Hampton's late fray upon the larder of Grant | really 8 95 seconds. As the parallax, together with possession a really valuable animal. Much amusement | brigadier general from the United States service for ly was a very useful, as well as a brilliant, affair. It fur the earth's semi-diameter, is the basis on which the nishes our army with about one million of pounds of the earth's distance from the sun is calculated, a charge in the best beef which the Yankee markets afford, and will parallax must be attended by a change in the figures skill and spirit were displayed by the charioters. The sary and quartermaster, as Banks did to Jackson in ity, distant only 91,328,000 miles. The velocity of light the distances and sizes of the heavenly bodies, &c., be-As Hampton is now understood to be General Lee's ing calculated by comparison with the earth's distance Thus, light travels 183,470 miles per second, instead of he will have the principal charge, some idea of what sort of a man he is. We speak, ourselves only from planet Neptune from the sun is less by 122,000,000 of we doubt if Alexander himself would have been equal

Charles Lamb-who Le not eard of the "gentle Charles ?"-was much addicted to the wine-cup. Hear

black upths could I be heard, I would cry out to all those who have set a perilous flood. Could the young which that master may be justly proud. his solemn warning :-

An Italian Witness.

To the Editor of The Index:

Turin, August 13, 1864. Sir, -One of the few Italians who, seduced by the rose-coloured visions of glory and gain, left their peaceful homes to offer their swords to the Federal Government, has recently written to his friends here; and the from a small provincial town of Piedmont, went to the lan in his Virginian campaign, and was made prisoner by the Confederates in one of the bloody battles round The above are the words on the great monument that | Richmond, in which condition, owing to the cruel obstinacy of the Federal Government, he remained eigheen months. When at length exchanged, he returned to his command, and has been through the whole of you a literal translation of the most interesting portion CAMP NEAR PETERTBURG, July 14, 1864.

Our prospects b fore Petersburg are not promising, and I do not believe that General Grant is the man whose sword will cut the Gordian knot. We are as far from taking Richmond now as McClellan was in 1861; nay, we are even farther, for in our present position south of the James River, it is necessary to capture Petersburg before we cameven commence the siege of Richmond. I think McClellan must soon be recalled to the supreme command. He is the only general worthy of the name in the Federal armies. Since the opening of the present campaign Grant has luct above 143,000 men. I have myself lost 700 out of ,000, and of course, as the principal work has been in ged our cavalry from their breaktworks at that point. storming entrenched camps, the cavalry has been comparatively little engaged. The Confederates have great and it is not believed that the enemy will hold the works advantages over us, and their losses are far below ours. long. The reason is obvious. They are acting on the defensive, and we on the offensive. They are everywhere protected by breastworks, and we have to storm them.
Usually we lose 60 per cent. more than they in our efforts to dislodge them from their positions; and many the earth, with the arm and hand of the right side ex- | a time we are compelled, as at Spottsylvania, to give up the idea of storming, and have recourse to flanking op-

erations. Meantime the American horizon becomes more threatening every day, and Lincoln has appointed August 8 as a day of general fasting and prayer throughout the Torbut attacked Wickham's force at Luray, and captured Republic. I am not aware whether we shall fast here in camp, but I know there is not one good citizen who tails to send up a fervid prayer to God every day that this horrible scourge may cease at once. It appears to me that the most meritorious work that each of us foreigners could perform, and the most acceptable to the Almighty, would be to quit the army and return to his own country. Let all the foreign element now serving under the stars and stripes abandon the contest, and no one will remain to carry on Lincoln's ' pegging away' one will remain to carry on Lincoln respectively system but a few officers and Northern niggers.... L. P.

The Italian press, with few exceptions, believes that the South cannot be conquered, and that she has earnpeople on the face of the earth ever before earned its ireedom.

F. M. Yours, &c.

A PRUDENT FORECAST - If after this war there remain but two North American nations there will still be a tier line was to be drawn between North and South but measures were to be at once taken with the view of sweeling the territory of each section to dimensions equal to those of the old Union. The plan was simple. The armies of North and South being united, a million of men were to march northward and conquer Canada for the North. The victorious army would then move southward, and annex Mexico to the dominion of the cotton planters. The programme was unscrupulous and wicked, but who shall say that it was not feasible? If we have misrepresented the views of these precious negociators, we shall be glad to be corrected. There is too much reason to believe that such proposi-Emperor Napoleon will recoil from the thought of having to defed his newly-crowned brother against such a horde, the ventilation of this nefarious plot can have but one result in England and France. It makes us desire the utter ruin of the North. We rejoice to hear that Mr. Lincoln is becoming every day more unpopular; that a committee of Congress has denounced him; that governers of States and mayors of cities openly controvers his authority; that powerfu! secret societies are agitating against him; that discord is growing up between he States, New England being at variance with New York, New York with Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania with Illinois. We trust that the principle of secession having taken root, will bear seed and multiply. With a dozen jeatous principalities on the English frontier, the loyal Canadians will have no cause to fear American be dragged into war - Morning Herald, 17th inst.

From the London Index. Of all the sights which have been this summer provided for the amusement or instruction of the idle or the Donkey Show at Islington. We have long been have been too long accustemed to consider it, but that attention and kindness will make this despised animal both ornamental and useful then the donkey show will of the Boston Courier writes the following : the drawing room floor of his residence, the diningroom floor was placed at the service of the donkey .-This was perhaps carrying kindness rather too far; but between his teeth for that purpose." if all owners of dor'teys were animated by a similar was created by the races, especially by the chariot rashow was not confined to donkeys, but extended to the kindred animal the mule, of which many fine specimens were exhibited. Two, which were exhibited by Tom Savers, caused great amusement, from the vain efforts of the visitors to ride them; few could succeed in even mounting: none, even if they succeeded in this preliminary step, long retained their ceats. It is not too much to say that many present would

to the task of riding the mules of Sayers. We are glad to find that the donkey is at length in a fair way to be appreciated. He has risen above the level of the mere social drudge, and is recognized as an animal worthy of attention. We have seen too long to what a ow condition ages of ill-treatment have reduced him; we now see that, if proper pains are bestowed upon

many, many thousands. In one conspicuous instance it torms a portion of the subject-matter of a large placard—the remainder of the 'publication' consist—ing (1st) of an argumentative paper called a 'Caution in five minutes after the removal of the bandage. He is all the way emanation of the bandage. The prize is estimated to be worth half a million of dollars.

The prize is estimated to rejoice over its find the was blindfolded and floave results, to rejoice that the powers of Government will by the United States steamer Santiago de Cuba, and power to stop it, and yet feel it all the way emanation by the United States steamer Santiago de Cuba, and of the was in solded with cotton from Wilmington, N. C., bound five minutes after the removal of the bandage. He him, and yet not be able to forget a time when it was in the prize is estimated to be worth half a million of dollars.

The prize is estimated to be worth half a million of dollars.

The prize is estimated to be worth half a million of dollars.

# TELEGRAPHIC

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THEASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM BICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Bept. 30th, 1864 Gen. Early reports that after driving the enemy's caval ry from his front near Port Republic, he moved to Waynes boro', and drove two divisions of eavalry from that place This last force returned through Staunton, and a portion of our cavalry entered that place yesterday, 29th. No enemy South of Staunton. His main force is about Harrisonburg An official dispatch dated 9.30 last night, says : We re. pulsed the several attacks of the enemy made against our intermediate line of defences near chaffin's Bluff, capturing many prisoners. The enemy still hold battery Harrison on the exterior line. Our loss very small.

FROM RICHMOND. RICEMOND, Sept. 30th, 1864. An official di-ratch says that an attemot was made this afternoon to retake battery Harrison, which, though partial , successful, failed. The artillery firing preceding the esseult was distinctly audible in all parts of the city. Kauta's cavalry, who were on the nine mile road las

night, went back early this morning.

In the attempt to take battery Gilmer yesterday, the Yankees put the negro troops in front, and a large number of them was killed.

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 30th, 1864. Yesterday evening our cavalry attacked, in front and flank, Gregg's cavalry division, which had forced our cav-

near Wyatt's house, capturing about twenty prisoners, and re-establishing our lines. This morning the enemy, with infantry, artillery and cavalry, advanced on our right about four and a half miles be. low here to the West of the Weldon Railroad, and dialod. Arrangements have been made to offset this movement,

alry pickets in on the Vaughan road eight miles below here,

LATE NORTHERN NEWS. PETERSBURG, Sept. 30th, 1864.

The Herald of the 27th says that Stanton telegraphs Dix, Sept. 26th, 10.30, A. M., as follows: Sheridan dispatches 11 o'clock Saturday night, six miles South of New Market, that he has driven the enemy from Mount Jackson without being able to bring on an engage-

ment. The enemy were moving rapidly, and Sheridan had no cavalry present to hold them. a number of prisoners.

Eheridan found rebel hospitals in all the towns from Winchester to New Market, and was sixty miles from Martins-Twenty pieces of artillery were captured at Fisher's Hill, together with eleven hundred prisoners, a large

trenching tools, small arms and sabres. Breckinridge has gone to take command of a department n the Southwest.

amount of ammunition, caissons, large quantities of en-

Dispatches received from Sherman say that Hood ap ears to be moving towards Alabama. A strong force of rebel raiders is reported to be operating against, Bherman's communications, and have captured

Athens, Ala. Vigorous exertions are being made to capture the force. Steele has been strongly reinforced, and has taken the offensive.

Grant reports no operations. Stanton says that the foregoing is all prepared for pub lication.

Averili has been relieved from command in the Valley. The rebel Col. Patton died at Winchester. Price has entered Missouri with a force thirty thousand strong. Shelby's cavalry and Kirby Smith is believed to

Beward is on a visit to Grant. Mobile is reported to have surrendered in the North o the 26th, [what a lie,] which created great excitement. Gold closed at 193. Produce and merchandize of all descriptions have declined heavily in sympathy with gold.

It seems to be the settled policy of our Government to keep matters moving—to allow nothing to rest.-The late order transferring Gan. Magrader to Arkan sas, Gen. Walker to this District and Gen. Buckner to the command of the District of West Louisiana is another proof of this. However much Texas may dis like to part with her favorite General, she no doubt is willing to concede any point and adopt any policy tions were seriously debated between Messrs. Clay and which the Government, of which she is only a compo Greely. As we are ill prepared to make head against a nent part, may decide upon, having as she does the ut million of men on the American lakes; and as even the most confidence in those who have been chosen to lead in each matters. Go where he may, Gen. Magruder is bound to command the respect and confidence of those under his control, and be he in Texas or Arkansas his

name will prove a terror to the foe. Gen. Backner's antecedents have become historical facts. He will enter on his new duties, therefore, not as a stranger, but as one whose military reputation is established and whose ability no one will call in question. General Walker comes to us under the most favorable auspices. His career since he first entered the field has always been marked by indefatigable energy. and the confidence of those it has been his fortunes to commend, is a sufficient guarantee that he will discourge all duties which may devolve on him with credit to him self and the army.

We certainly bare been blest with efficient command aggression. Mexico will be safe, and Europe will not be dragged into war — Morning Herald, 17th inst: we always have been and still are able to bid defiance to the enemy, come in what form he may, for had not those who do the fighting had full confidence in their of all parties interested, we cannot expect. It certainconfidence it any general as a military man, they felt

Houston Telegraph.

THE TACTICS OF JOHN PHENIX .- A correspondent

exhibited by the Prince and several member. of the sured him that Grant might have taken Richmond a at istocracy, but the interest of the show na-turally centred in the donkeys accustomed to work, and exhibited by the costermongers. was to prevent his going to the relief of Atlanta. I ments to determine the comparative light of the sun and stars, and finds that the former would be visible as and it is not to much to say that those prizes on a stars, and finds that the former would be visible as and it is not to much to say that those prizes on ix. "No," he replied; "the was he?" "A diswere well deserved. We were informed by the owner tinguished writer on tactics," said 1, "who once desof one donkey that attacted considerable attention, that cribed a 'military position' somewhat similar to your it ought to prosper, for that while he himsel! occapied conception of Grant's. He was engaged in a street fight, and says : " when we fell, I came undermost, and held my antagonist down by my nose, which I inserted

"Truth stranger than fiction"-the dismissal of a ng. - Macon Telegraph.

BAD FOR GUNBOATS .- The travelling correspondent of the New Orleans Times, writing from Vicksburg

I learned from officers of the navy at Morganza, that the Confederates had extended their torpedo operations to the Mississippi river: that on last Sunday night, the 31st ult., one of them paid a visit to the formidable gun-boat and ram Lafayette, anchored at that place. On overhanling the anchor chain cable the next morning, they found a torpedo had caught in the chain, with a shell containing 75 pounds of powder attached, and upon examination the fuse was found to be wet, which was the cause of its not dealing death and destruction to the men and vessel.

"At every point of importance on the river there is stationed a guaboat or boats, and the commanders seeming not disposed to take a like risk, are construct-

HAPPY TEMPER.-Dr. Hugh, Bishop of Worcester,